

# DAILY REPORT

*People's Republic of China*

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XINHUA CITES KISSINGER REMARKS ON 'MEET THE PRESS'

OW140324 Beijing XINHUA in English 0304 GMT 14 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Washington, January 13 (XINHUA)--Former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger stated today that the United States should have a long range foreign policy to deal with the Soviet expansionism in view of its recent invasion of Afghanistan. In an interview on NBC's "Meet the Press" program, Kissinger was asked about "What's wrong in the U.S. foreign policy of the past years that led the Soviet Union to believe that they could intervene in Afghanistan with impunity". Kissinger said that the United States has applied in the past years the wrong lessons of the Vietnam war and people have seen Cuban troops in Ethiopia and in South Yemen, the occupation of Cambodia by Vietnam with Soviet support and the coup in Afghanistan, "all of which must have created an impression in the Soviet minds and in the minds of some of those countries that were threatened about American resolve and about American geopolitical understanding". The former secretary of state noted that "it is now essential to recognize that we face a grave danger which requires a long range foreign policy. I think that the President should put forward a foreign policy that can be supported on a nonpartisan basis, that is not perceived around the world as depending on changes of administration in this country--and which in my view could gain the support of an overwhelming majority of the American people--that makes clear that we do take the question of expansionism seriously and we are going to stick with it for an indefinite period of time and won't tear ourselves apart again with the self-litigation that has been so dangerous to us."

Answering the question of U.S. military aid to Pakistan, he said that "an increase of American military presence of the Indian Ocean is now imperative, but that too has to be related to the overall strategy". On grain embargo to the Soviet Union, Kissinger said that President Carter is right in the decision and "it should be the first step of a reconsideration of the overall policy".

U.S. WITHHOLDING GRAIN DELIVERIES TO USSR

OW081226 Beijing XINHUA in English 1214 GMT 8 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Washington, January 7 (XINHUA)--The Carter administration has decided, as an additional step, to buy huge quantities of U.S. grain ordered by the Soviet Union but the shipments of which were suspended as a measure against Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. This was announced by Vice-President Walter Mondale at the Department of Agriculture today.

President Carter announced last Friday the withholding of the delivery of 17 million tons of U.S. grain to the Soviet Union in protest against Soviet invasion. The figure represents six to seven per cent of total U.S. grain production and about 15 per cent of the estimated wheat and feed grain exports of the 109 million tons projected for the current marketing year. The decision has evoked some complaints among American farmers who are worried that the partial embargo will not be effective and farmers alone are being asked to bear the burden. The additional step announced today shows the determination of the administration to carry out the embargo decision.

Mondale said that "the grain suspension is not without cost to ourselves" but "the administration has taken a number of immediate actions to protect farmers from adverse price effects associated with the suspension." The vice-president announced that President Carter is directing the secretary of agriculture to offer to purchase contractual obligations for wheat, corn and soybeans previously committed for shipment to the Soviet Union.



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The Commodity Credit Corporation will assume these contracts at the contract price minus any costs that have not already been paid and this grain will not be sold back into the markets until it can be done without unduly affecting market prices, he said. Secretary of Agriculture Bob Bergland promised Saturday to "take every action, under every authority we have" to protect American farmers from losses resulting from the decision. Devon Woodland, president of the National Farmers' Organization, said: "Even though the Soviet grain market was vital to American farmers, if you have an enemy, you don't feed him and make him strong."

#### WHEAT-EXPORTING NATIONS SCHEDULE EMERGENCY MEETING

OW062040 Beijing XINHUA in English 1947 GMT 6 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 6 (XINHUA)--An emergency meeting of the world's major wheat-exporting countries will be convened in Washington late this week at the request of the United States to consider concerted action in grain sales to the Soviet Union in view of the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, announced U.S. Agricultural Secretary Robert Bergland at a press conference yesterday, according to Washington reports reaching here. Representatives of the United States, Canada, Australia, Argentina and the European Economic Community member states will attend the meeting, Bergland said. On the fourth, U.S. President Carter announced a partial U.S. grain embargo against the Soviet Union as well as other measures in retaliation for the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan. Washington is expecting support from its Western allies for these measures. The U.S. agricultural secretary disclosed that Canada and Australia had already promised their firm support for the U.S. policy in this regard and that members of the European Economic Community also had indicated their general backing. In Canada, the second largest wheat exporter to the Soviet Union after the United States, a spokesman for Prime Minister Joe Clark said that U.S. President Carter's request for cooperation was being given high priority by the Canadian Government.

#### U.S. Embargo Supported

OW130507 Beijing XINHUA in English 0302 GMT 13 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Washington, January 12 (XINHUA)--Major grain-exporting countries today support the U.S. grain embargo against the Soviet Union taken in protest against the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Representatives of these countries at a meeting held at the State Department here today reached a "general agreement that their governments would not directly or indirectly replace the grain that would have been shipped to the Soviet Union prior to the actions announced by President Carter." This was announced by Dale E. Hathaway, U.S. undersecretary of agriculture, after the meeting attended by representatives of the United States, Canada, Australia, the European Economic Community and Argentina. There were earlier reports of Argentina's reluctance to respond to the U.S. call for cooperation, but a statement issued by Hathaway today said, "In this meeting the delegation of Argentina has stated that in no case does the Government of Argentina intend to take trade advantages from the present international situation. Neither will it seek to alter artificially the current demands of the different markets." "In these circumstances," the statement said, "exporters will work in concert to avoid disruption of grain markets." It was agreed at the meeting that this group will reconvene as necessary to review the situation. The meeting was called a week ago after U.S. President Carter announced a series of measures to counter the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, including the cutoff of 17 million tons of grain, one million tons of soybeans, and tons of soybean oil as well as barley and rice.

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CARTER ORDERS LIMIT ON FERTILIZER IMPORTS FROM USSR

OW191254 Beijing XINHUA in English 1236 GMT 19 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 19 (XINHUA)--U.S. President Jimmy Carter ordered a limit on American imports of anhydrous ammonia from the Soviet Union to one million short tons this year as a sign of U.S. displeasure over the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, announced U.S. trade representative Reubin Askew in Washington yesterday, according to reports from that city. The order reversed Carter's previous decision, made last December, not to set a quota limiting U.S. imports of anhydrous ammonia from the Soviet Union.

Reubin Askew said in a statement in Washington that President Carter made the order because he found that "recent events have altered the domestic and international economic conditions" under which he had made his previous decision. The United States started imports of anhydrous ammonia from the Soviet Union in 1978 after the two countries signed a 20-year agreement. It imported 1.1 million tons of anhydrous ammonia from the Soviet Union last year and the imports this year were expected to reach nearly 1.5 million tons.

U.S. CONCERNED ABOUT SOVIET BUILDUP IN INDIAN OCEAN

OW181658 Beijing XINHUA in English 1522 GMT 18 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 18 (XINHUA)--The United States Defence Department has showed concern about the Soviet naval buildup in the Indian Ocean in the wake of its invasion of Afghanistan, according to Western news agency reports.

U.S. Defence Department Spokesman Thomas Ross said yesterday that the Soviet Union has recently dispatched one more support ship to join its Indian Ocean fleet, thus increasing its armada in the Indian Ocean from 23 to 24, comprising 8 warships and 16 support ships. In addition, five Soviet well-armed warships have been sighted by the U.S. Navy, apparently heading from the Sea of Japan towards the Indian Ocean at a speed of 30 knots. They include a highly-sophisticated missile launcher "Petropavlovsk," one of the most modern Soviet vessels. The U.S. Defence Department is reportedly keeping a close watch about the sudden Soviet build-up in the Indian Ocean.

In anticipation of the increasing Soviet military threat, the United States has recently deployed more warships in the Indian Ocean, thus upgrading its naval forces from 20 to 25, including the all-nuclear powered aircraft carrier "Nimitz" battle group and two other aircraft carriers, the "Kitty Hawk" and the "Midway."

PRESIDENT CARTER WARNS SOVIETS ON EXPANSION INTO MIDEAST

OW190730 Beijing XINHUA in English 0721 GMT 19 Jan 80 OW

["U.S. To Use Force to Check Further Soviet Expansion in Mideast, Warns U.S. President"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, January 18 (XINHUA)--The Carter administration was reported to have issued a warning to the Soviet Union that the U.S. would use military force to check further Soviet expansion in the Middle East.

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Washington. STAR reported today that President Carter told a group of columnists and reporters last Saturday that he had warned the Kremlin that American interests in the Middle East were so great that he would not hesitate to take any action, including military steps, to protect them.

Today's Los Angeles TIMES also quoted "U.S. officials" as saying that the U.S. would have little choice but to oppose the Soviet Union militarily should that nation carry its Afghanistan military action into Pakistan or Iran. These officials reportedly told the newspaper that as "the United States would not at all be comfortable with the Soviet Union sitting on Iran's oil fields", if the Soviets invade Iran, "it would be very unfortunate and we would not want to, but obviously we would have to help that country."

Meanwhile, as Soviet helicopter gunships and tanks are moving close to the border with Pakistan, U.S. congressional leaders agreed today on an accelerated legislative timetable that would allow the Carter administration to resume U.S. economic and military aid to Pakistan as early as February. Senate Democratic leader Robert Byrd was reported to have told President Carter that he would hold early Senate sessions, if necessary, to speed approval of the Pakistan aid package.

U.S. REAFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR YUGOSLAVIA

OW210402 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0727 GMT 19 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Washington, 18 Jan--The United States yesterday reaffirmed its support for Yugoslavia's territorial integrity and security.

State Department Spokesman Hodding Carter said: During President Tito's visit to the United States in 1978, the two sides issued a joint communique in which the United States clearly indicated its support for Yugoslavia's territorial integrity and security. This remains the stand of the United States today. He said: The United States is concerned about President Tito's health and hopes that he will recover his health. He stated that the United States "has full confidence in the stability of the political situation in Yugoslavia."

U.S. COMPANY TO PROVIDE ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY TO PRC

OW111250 Beijing XINHUA in English 1238 GMT 11 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 11 (XINHUA)--The China Ocean Shipping Company (COSCO) has become the service representative in China of Magnavox Overseas, Ltd. of the United States. The two companies signed an agreement here today which provides for COSCO to service Magnavox equipment aboard ships. Depots are to be established by the China Ocean Shipping Company at Shanghai, Guangzhou and Tianjin, China's major harbours, according to the agreement. Service is to begin early next month.

Magnavox, producer of electronic products, undertakes to provide the Chinese company with micro-computerized satellite navigators and other spare parts for ships as well as technical information. The Chinese company has agreed to keep information confidential when requested. According to the agreement, Magnavox offers free training courses for the technicians of the Chinese company to keep them abreast of technical developments by Magnavox. The agreement was signed by James Litton, vice-president of Magnavox, and Jia Liping, deputy general manager of the China Ocean Shipping Company.



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PRC FOREIGN MINISTRY ANNOUNCES BREAK IN SINO-SOVIET TALKS

OW201227 Beijing XINHUA in English 1222 GMT 20 Jan 80 OW

["Holding of Second Round Sino-Soviet Negotiations Inappropriate, Says Spokesman of Chinese Foreign Ministry Information Department"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, January 29 (XINHUA)--A spokesman of the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry of China told XINHUA today that as a result of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, it is inappropriate to hold the second round of the Sino-Soviet negotiations at present.

The spokesman noted, "The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan menaces world peace and the security of China as well. It has also created new obstacles for the normalization of the relations between China and the Soviet Union. It is apparently inappropriate to hold the Sino-Soviet negotiations under the present circumstances."

SOVIETS TRANSFER SECOND SUBMARINE TO CUBA

OW181654 Beijing XINHUA in English 1528 GMT 18 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 18 (XINHUA)--A Soviet-built Foxtrot attack submarine, flying a Cuban flag, was spotted today crossing the Atlantic toward the Caribbean, according to Western news agency reports. This is the second submarine of the same type that the Soviet Union has transferred to Cuba to add to the latter's modest naval force, which comprises mainly of submarine chasers and coastal patrol boats. The 2,100-ton submarine is equipped with 10 21-inch torpedo tubes, designed to attack enemy warships.

This move by the Soviet Union is seen by some U.S. officials "as a sign Moscow is flouting its strength in the face of Western anger over the invasion of Afghanistan", the UPI said.

BEIJING RADIO COMMENTS ON SOVIET INVASION OF AFGHANISTAN

OW182156 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Jan 80 OW

[Talk on current events: "What Does Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan Tell Us?"]

[Summary] From Afghanistan's strategic position, we can see that Soviet aggression against Afghanistan was by no means accidental. It is a component of Soviet global strategy, a serious step in its push to the south. "Today, the oil-rich Middle East and Persian Gulf region has become the focus of contention between the superpowers, and Afghanistan's strategic position has become even more important. Whenever the Soviet Union finds it necessary, it can control the oil lines which are of vital importance to the United States, Western Europe and Japan and outflank Western Europe in its pursuit of world hegemony."

The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan once again shows that the new Soviet tsars have become today's Hitlerite military adventurists, the main source of a new world war and the most ferocious enemies of the world's people. Because Soviet expansionist ambition is quickly growing, the world situation is such that war may break out at any time. The present situation can be compared with the situation before World War II.

The "Soviet invasion of Afghanistan shows that its aggression and expansion has entered a new stage. This new stage has two signs: 1. In the past, under the pretense of upholding the interests of the socialist community and the control of the theory of limited sovereignty, the Soviet Union only used force to carry out intervention and suppression within its community. Now the Soviet Union is actually forcefully occupying by force a nonaligned and Islamic country of the Third World outside of its community. This is a serious escalation of Soviet aggression and expansion. 2. In the past, the Soviet Union plotted behind the scenes and carried out aggression and expansion through mercenary forces and agents, such as Cuban and Vietnamese. But now the Soviet Union has come out from backstage and is openly and directly using its own armed forces. This shows that Soviet aggression and expansion has developed into a more dangerous new stage." People cannot help worrying: Which country will be the next object of Soviet aggression and occupation?

The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan has had a sobering effect on the world's people. Once again the Soviet Union has attacked a sovereign state while chanting the hymn of peace and signing the song of detente. This has torn off Moscow's disguise of peace. "Countless facts have shown people that they must neither be intimidated by Soviet threats nor believe its fine words. When the Soviet Union loudly calls for peace and detente, it is a prelude to aggression and expansion."

The Soviet Union has signed so-called friendship treaties with a number of Asian and African countries. What does this signify? Considering Soviet relations with Afghanistan, people can see two evil consequences: 1. The friendship treaties including military provisions with the Soviet Union have the nature of a military alliance. This is a means for the Soviet Union to control countries that have signed such treaties. After the Soviet Union signed a friendship treaty with Afghanistan, large numbers of Soviet advisers, including military advisers, came to Afghanistan and tightly controlled the Afghan government and military departments. The new tsars have become the overlords in that country. 2. The friendship treaty can become the groundwork for Soviet aggression against the signatory country. After Soviet troops occupied Kabul, the Soviet Union blatantly declared that it had acted in accordance with the friendship treaty between the two countries. "Facts have shown that the friendship of the Soviet hegemonists means aggression and their good neighborliness means occupation. Whenever the Soviet Union deems it necessary, a friendship treaty will become an excuse for aggression. Experience has proved that the Soviet Union is by no means the natural ally of the developing countries, but a wolf in sheep's clothing."

"In the face of Soviet global expansionist strategy, all countries in the world must take united action and do some solid work to curb Soviet expansion and disrupt its strategic plan for world hegemony. We must not take an appeasing and accommodating attitude toward it. Because the Brezhnev clique has seen that in the past 10 years or more in the face of Soviet expansion and offensives the United States has exercised forbearance and yielded, and because it has not received the punishment it deserves for supporting Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea, it has become emboldened. The Soviet appetite for expansion is very great. The Afghanistan incident is just the beginning. Therefore, a tolerant and do-nothing attitude in dealing with Soviet armed occupation of a country can only lead to greater calamities. In the face of Soviet aggression and expansion, only by taking more effective measures can the people of the world upset the Soviet global strategic plan and delay or prevent the new tsars from starting a new world war."

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**RENMIN RIBAO ON MEANING OF SOVIET TROOP MOVEMENTS**

HK202222 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jan 80 p 6 HK

[Short commentary: "What Is the Meaning of These Troop Deployments?"]

[Text] The Soviet Union has been opposed by the whole world following its military occupation of Afghanistan. However, the Soviet Union has by no means pulled in its horns on that account; on the contrary, she is increasing her military presence in the Middle East, the gulf area and the Indian Ocean region while her troops in Afghanistan and near the borders of Pakistan and Iran are ready to go into action when occasion arises.

According to the British press, the Soviet Union is currently deploying its troops in the direction of the Persian Gulf, the Arabian Peninsula and the Red Sea and is storing military equipment in the area. There is a complete inventory ranging from Mig-25 fighters to assault helicopters, from submarines and minesweepers to spy ships, from T-72 tanks to self-propelled guns and missiles and from ground and flying personnel to commanding officers. Soviet naval and air bases in the region are all in a state of alert. The Japanese Defense Ministry announced on 17 January that a Soviet task force consisting of five warships of the Far Eastern Fleet is moving towards the Indian Ocean.

The Soviet deployment of massive forces in the Middle East and gulf regions shows once more that its armed invasion of Afghanistan is not an isolated incident, but an important step in pursuing its global strategy for world domination by swooping down on the Indian Ocean, seizing ice-free ports there and approaching the gulf region. People can perceive from this the implication of Brezhnev's statement that "it was no simple decision for us to send Soviet military contingents to Afghanistan" and that "the entire total sum of circumstances had been taken into account. One would obviously be naive to think that the Soviet Union will refrain from expansionist moves in other places at an opportune moment after the successful invasion of Afghanistan.

In face of the stern reality of intensified Soviet aggression, all countries in the world, especially those in west Asia and the Middle East, should not take things lightly but must heighten their vigilance and be serious in coping with the expansionist designs of the Soviet hegemonists. Otherwise they will stand to suffer.

**RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR DISCUSSES SOVIET THREAT IN 1980's.**

OW210208 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 20 Jan 80 OW

[Report on RENMIN RIBAO 21 January commentator's article: "The Threat of Soviet Hegemonism to the Entire World--First in a Series of Comments on the Soviet Invasion in Afghanistan"]

[Text] The article says: The incident created by the Soviet Union in truculently sending troops to occupy Afghanistan is an ominous sign at the very beginning of the 1980's and a sobering dose for the whole world. It has helped people see clearly the aggressive, adventurous and frantic nature of the Soviet Union's global strategy. It shows that to quicken its pace in seeking world hegemony, the Soviet Union will use every means in its power, dare to face universal condemnation and perform acts of all sorts, regardless of consequences. Today's Soviet social imperialism is truly the most dangerous source of war in the world.

The article points out: The incident of the Soviet invasion in Afghanistan is another serious escalation of Soviet expansion and aggression abroad. It is aimed at occupying a sovereign state for a protracted period of time and using it as a springboard for further expansion. This cannot but shatter some past illusions and dreams and help the world's countries arrive at a new understanding of Soviet global strategy.



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The article says: The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan indicates that the Soviet Union is determined to adopt even more of an offensive strategy at the beginning of the 1980's, boldly use force to occupy important places, passageways and resources and quicken its steps to fulfill its global strategic plan to seek world hegemony.

The RENMIN RIBAO commentator's article says: The Soviet Union's flagrant offense will certainly make the world situation more tense and turbulent and will clearly increase the danger of war. People throughout the world must fully realize the serious threat of Soviet hegemonism to the whole world. They must not harbor any unrealistic illusions. This is an important lesson given to people by the Afghanistan incident.

XINHUA CITES TASS ON GROMYKO, DOST MEETING

OW191904 Beijing XINHUA in English 1834 GMT 19 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 19 (XINHUA)--Soviet Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko had "a warm and comradely conversation" with his Afghan counterpart Shah Mohammad Dost when they met in Moscow on January 17, according to a TASS report. Speaking over the Moscow Central Television Studio the same day, the Afghan foreign minister "thanked the Soviet Union" for its "assistance and support".

Dost stopped over in Moscow on his way home after attending the U.N. General Assembly's emergency special meeting on the Afghan issue.

XINHUA COMMENTS ON CMEA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SESSION

OW.90824 Beijing XINHUA in English 0814 GMT 19 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 18 (XINHUA)--The 934d session of the Executive Committee of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) was held between January 15 and 17, according to a TASS report today.

A communique released by TASS said that the attendants had consultations on the urgent issues of economic, scientific and technical policies and the basic orientation for mutual cooperation between 1981 and 1985. The communique said, "Any imperialist attempt of using economic ties to exert political pressure on the socialist countries is doomed to failure."

Obviously, this is directed against the series of economic sanctions taken by the United States and other Western nations against the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. However, observers held that both the contents and the wording of the remark were unexpectedly not as strong as Moscow wished. Meanwhile, the communique added that the CMEA countries had reiterated their determination to develop their economic relations with other countries, no matter what social economic systems they have. This further weakens the above remark.

## JAPAN ARRESTS MILITARY OFFICERS, DEPORTS SOVIET ATTACHE

## Background of Case

OW191306 Beijing XINHUA in English 1249 GMT 19 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Tokyo, January 19 (XINHUA)--The Japanese Government has declared Colonel Yuriy N. Kozlov, military and air attache at the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo, persona non grata for engaging in espionage activities and asked him to leave Japan immediately. It is learned that Kozlov already left for Moscow today. Kozlov, who belongs to the Soviet General Staff Office's Intelligence Department, had been receiving top secret information on the Japanese Self-Defense Forces from Yukihiisa Miyanaga, a former major general of the ground Self-Defense Force, and two of his subordinates.

Yukihiisa Miyanaga, First Lieutenant Eiichi Kashii, and Warrant Officer Tsunetoshi Oshima were arrested yesterday by the metropolitan police department on charges of leaking secret information to the Soviet Union. The police searched the homes of the three and seized classified documents of the Defense Agency, a code book and wireless radio equipment. The police authorities believed Miyanaga engaged in espionage activities upon instructions he received directly from the Soviet Union through the radio receiver. Police investigations showed that Miyanaga had been threatened by Soviet agents over a love affair and coerced into doing espionage work. Miyanaga collected latest information from Kashii and Oshima and handed them over to the Soviet Embassy officials periodically. He received payment for the information and shared the money with his accomplices. The information was first passed to Major General Petr I. Rybalkin, former military and air attache at the Soviet Embassy until late 1978. Since then Colonel Yuriy N. Kozlov who was his successor has received the information from the spies. The SENKAI SHIMBUN quoting Foreign Ministry sources as saying that Japan would lodge a protest with the Soviet Union.

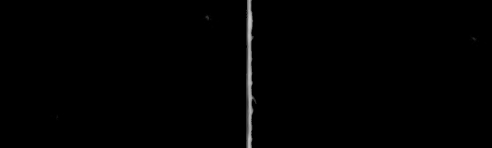
## XINHUA Commentary

OW202128 Beijing XINHUA in English 2102 GMT 20 Jan 80 OW

[Commentary by XINHUA correspondent: "Beware of Fifth Column"]

[Text] Beijing, January 20 (XINHUA)--Things happening in the first days of the 1980's do not auger well for Japan-U.S.S.R. relations. On January 9, the Japanese police caught three fishermen who supplied intelligence to the Soviet Union. On January 18, one retired major general and two junior officers of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces were arrested on charges of passing classified military information to the same country. It is quite natural that the news "shocked" the Japanese public and had a "double impact" on the Japanese defence agency.

In the latter case, the three arrested all serve or served as intelligence officers of the Japanese Ground Self-Defense Force. The retired major general was a "top expert" in his field. He was the deputy head of the Central Information Section of the ground force mainly in charge of collecting and analyzing military intelligence concerning other countries. The two junior officers used to be his subordinates. This proves that the Soviet Union has succeeded in buying over officers in the most sensitive department of the Japanese military apparatus and getting hold of thousands of copies of classified information including those concerning the strength and deployment of the Self-Defense Forces on and around Hokkaido, movements of the U.S. Navy around Japan and designs of Japan's up-to-date tank model. It was reported that Soviet espionage "is being conducted extensively and in an organized manner" in Japan and that it "may even have planted a spy ring in the Japanese Self-Defense Forces".





All this came to the surface at a time when Moscow has been reinforcing its Pacific Fleet, its military aircraft and warships have increased their activities around Japan and its military bases on Japan's northern islands have been markedly enlarged. The Japanese people now come to see that the Soviet Union, while untiringly paying lip service to "good-neighbourhood and friendship" with Japan, has organized a fifth column inside the country to act in coordination with its forces around it. What is more, the spy cases followed the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Is it so certain that what the Soviets have done in Afghanistan will not be repeated in Japan? The Tokyo paper SANKEI SHIMBUN (INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC NEWS), writes in an editorial under the title "Menace of Soviet Espionage", today, "Incensed by Soviet expansionism manifested in the invasion of Afghanistan, we should once again feel the actual menace of that country."

The spies were caught and have confessed to their crimes. Their boss, the assistant military attache of the Soviet Embassy, hastily left Tokyo for Moscow after the arrests. Yet, Moscow had the impudence to deny its spying in Japan and even accused Japan of "carrying on anti-Soviet propaganda" and "poisoning its relations with the U.S.S.R." It actually threatened Japan, saying, "The Japanese side must be held responsible for the consequences arising therefrom". The world can learn much from what has taken place at the very beginning of the eighties--from the invasion of Afghanistan to the spy cases in Japan. One must be on the lookout for fifth columns acting in coordination with external forces, in order to prevent the recurrence of the Afghan tragedy. Yoshio Sakuraochi, secretary-general of the Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party, has said, "The (Japanese) Government and the Liberal Democratic Party should take an unequivocal attitude toward the Soviet Union on the Afghan issue and the spy cases."

#### XINHUA Cites Japanese Reportage

OW201231 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 20 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Tokyo, January 20 (XINHUA)--Japanese newspapers today urged the Japanese public to raise vigilance against Soviet threat to the country following the exposure of Soviet military attaches' espionage activities in Japan. Interrogations on the arrested spy Yukihisa Miyanaga, a former major general of the ground Self-Defense Force, by the Japanese police authorities yesterday showed that Miyanaga had passed about 1,000 pieces of classified information to Soviet Military Attaches Rybalkin and Kozlov and received large sums of money in return.

The YOMIURI SHIMBUN frontpages today a story that the Japanese authorities first learnt about Kozlov's espionage activities from a report to the U.S. authorities by Levchenko, former correspondent of the Soviet NEW TIMES magazine in Japan, who defected to the United States for political asylum last October. The SANKEI SHIMBUN in an editorial said: "It is only natural that the Japanese Government and Defence Agency are greatly shocked by the recent spy incident. Having been enraged by the Soviet expansionism in its invasion of Afghanistan, we should once again feel the actual threat of the Soviet Union." The editorial stressed: "For safeguarding national independence and maintaining the principle of national self-determination, Japan should further keep vigilance on the espionage activities of other countries." The MAINICHI SHIMBUN also urged leading politicians of the country to adopt effective measures against Soviet espionage activities.

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XINHUA CITES JAPANESE PAPER ON USSR'S TITANIUM SALES OFFER

OW120916 Beijing XINHUA in English 0738 GMT 12 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Tokyo, January 12 (XINHUA)--Japanese paper NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN today described the recent unexpected Soviet offer to sell titanium to Japan as a "smile offensive" for sounding out Japan's reaction. The Soviet overture was made at a time when the United States was considering economic sanctions against the Soviet Union and asking Japan to take concerted actions.

Major Japanese corporations disclosed yesterday that the Soviet Union has stopped exporting the strategic material and rejected Japan's demand for the metal on several occasions. But it took the initiative now to ask Mitsubishi Corporation and other leading firms whether they were interested in titanium. The Soviet Union reportedly also proposed a resumption of the negotiations in Moscow on the import from Japan of equipment in whole sets. The negotiations had failed to make progress due to technical differences.

The paper said that in face of the Soviet overture, leading Japanese companies were at a loss what to do, and they were prepared to enter into negotiations with the Soviet Union to find out its real intentions. "It was at this subtle juncture the Soviet Union repeatedly kicked the ball into Japan's court in various ways. Japanese corporations suggested that this was an attempt to make Japan change its position," the Japanese paper noted.

KYODO: CHINA, JAPAN ESTABLISH JOINT ECONOMIC COUNCIL

OW180154 Tokyo KYODO in English 0036 GMT 18 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, Jan 18 KYODO--Japan and China have agreed on the establishment of a joint economic experts' council aimed at promoting of information exchanges, a Japanese mission here said Thursday night.

Isamu Miyazaki, deputy director general of the Economic Planning Agency, leader of the mission, told reporters that the council would be set up by his agency and its Chinese counterpart, the State Planning Commission. The council will be similar to those set up by Japan with the United States, West Germany and the European Community (EC), Miyazaki said. The mission has been visiting Beijing since Monday at the invitation of Gu Ming, Chinese vice minister of the state economic planning commission.

FORMER ROK PRESIDENT SENTENCED IN MILITARY COURT

OW191748 Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 19 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, January 19 (XINHUA)--South Korean ex-"President" Yun Po-Son and well-known Quaker Ham Sog-Hon were sentenced on January 16 to three and two years' imprisonment respectively by the Seoul authorities at an ordinary martial law military court on charges of being involved in the "case of violation of the martial law decrees", according to a KONA report quoting a foreign press report from Seoul.

The South Korean rulers brought law-suits against the two and 15 other personages involved in a meeting of people of various circles held in Seoul on November 24 last year against the "presidential" election under the "Yusin Constitution", branding it as a "violation of martial law decrees." The military trial of them opened on January 15, at which prison terms ranging from two to four years were demanded against them. The trial proceeded "at an extraordinary speed with the speeches of the defendants totally stopped and cross-questioning of the counsels banned," the report said.



BEIJING CAMBODIAN ON SRV SUPPRESSION IN KAMPUCHEA

BK120617 Beijing in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1030 GMT 10 Jan 80 BK

[Text] On 11, 13 and 28 December 1979, the Vietnamese aggressor troops arrested intellectuals, former teachers and factory workers in Phnom Penh and Takeo and Prey Veng provinces, and killed almost 70 of them for having opposed the Vietnamese policy in Kampuchea.

On 10 and 11 December, the Vietnamese aggressors in Kompong Thom Province confiscated several hundred tons of fish as well as salt and fish paste of the people fishing in Stoeng Sen. They routinely kill those who try to fish in this river.

RENMIN RIBAO RIDICULES PHAN HIEN'S DECEPTION OVER KAMPUCHEA

HK210845 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jan 80 p 6 HK

[Study notes Bu Zhi Guang: "A Deceptive Talk"]

[Text] In a recent interview, the Vietnamese Vice Foreign Minister Phan Hien boasted to reporters that Democratic Kampuchea's resistance force was "finished" and that Kampuchea's "military problem had been solved."

Phan Hien drew a rosy picture of Vietnam's situation in Kampuchea. However, if the Vietnamese authorities had really "solved" Kampuchea's military problems, why are there still 200,000 Vietnamese aggressor troops in Kampuchea? Last December Pham Van Dong told French reporters: "When matters are settled, we will return to our own country." If Phan Hien was telling the truth, should not the Vietnamese troops pack up and leave immediately?

However, it is obvious that the Vietnamese aggressor troops will not withdraw. Phan Hien said that since there are still "bandits" in Kampuchea, the Vietnamese troops should stay to take "police actions." If there are really only a few "bandits" in Kampuchea and the Vietnamese authorities need 200,000 troops and still cannot get rid of them, was Mr Phan Hien not saying that the Vietnamese authorities are good-for-nothing?

In fact, it is not true that Kampuchea's "military problem has been solved." On the contrary, the Vietnamese aggressors have been caught in a quagmire and their situation is getting worse. However, the purpose of the deceptive talk at this moment is not only to conceal the Vietnamese authorities' difficult situation, but also to confuse the international mass media and to shield their continuous reinforcements for expanding the war of aggression in Kampuchea. This is what actually deserves people's attention.

Beijing in Vietnamese Commentary

OW201343 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1400 GMT 19 Jan 80 OW

[(Ge Bin) commentary: "Resolving the Problem Basically or Sinking Deeper Into a Quagmire?"]

[Text] In a recent interview with newsmen, Phan Hien, Vietnamese vice minister for foreign affairs, boasted that Democratic Kampuchea's resistance forces no longer existed, that the question of fighting in Kampuchea had been resolved, that the Vietnamese troops' activities in Kampuchea were aimed at wiping out a small group of bandits.



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What braggart talk! Phan Hien's boast about the so-called Vietnamese victory in Kampuchea has prompted people to ask this question: If the question of fighting in Kampuchea has been resolved, as claimed by Phan Hien, why is it that the Vietnamese authorities, flouting world public opinion and a UN General Assembly resolution, continue to station 200,000 Vietnamese aggressors in Kampuchea? Do they really need such a large force just to cope with a small group of bandits?

The truth is that the question of fighting in Kampuchea has not been resolved, that Vietnam is sinking into the Kampuchean quagmire, that Democratic Kampuchea's armed forces are attacking the Vietnamese aggressors on eight battlefields. Taking advantage of rugged terrain and forest areas and enjoying the local people's support, Democratic Kampuchea's armed forces are effectively waging a guerrilla warfare, decimating the enemy's forces. Contested control by Democratic Kampuchea's armed forces and Vietnamese aggressors has been noted in some areas. While the Vietnamese aggressors are hampered in their actions, Democratic Kampuchea's armed forces, consisting of many highly mobile groups, are assaulting the aggressors, wearing them out with repeated attacks and preventing them from launching any effective counterattack.

In an attempt to reverse the unfavorable situation, the Vietnamese authorities are sending more troops to Kampuchea. Phan Hien's deceitful statement was aimed, on the one hand, at concealing the Vietnamese authorities' despair and, on the other, at distracting the world public's attention from their continuing dispatch of troops to Kampuchea to expand their war of aggression in that country. The second point is indeed worthy of consideration.

PRC FOREIGN MINISTRY SENDS ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO SRV

OW191242 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1130 GMT 19 Jan 80 OW

[Text] 18 January 1980 was the 30th anniversary of the establishment of Sino-Vietnamese diplomatic relations. On this occasion, the Chinese Foreign Ministry has sent a greetings message to its Vietnamese counterpart. The message reads: On the 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the PRC and the SRV, the Chinese people wish to convey their greetings to the Vietnamese people. The long standing Sino-Vietnamese friendship is very ardent. We firmly believe that no one can destroy this friendship.

HANOI PAPER 'LAUDS' BREZHNEV SPEECH DEFENDING INVASION

OW191818 Beijing XINHUA in English 1535 GMT 19 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing January 19 (XINHUA)--Leonid Brezhnev's speech on January 12 in defence of his country's aggression against Afghanistan has been glorified as "profound, significant and important" by the Hanoi paper NHAN DAN in a recent editorial, according to a Hanoi report.

Lauding the Kremlin's aggression against Afghanistan, the mouthpiece of the Vietnamese authorities said on January 17 that "by its lofty act of internationalism, the Soviet Union proved itself to be a great friend of nations dedicated to independence and freedom." It held that the call for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan was "tantamount to asking it (the Soviet Union) to give up pledges, betray friends, and to sit idly by in the face of a threat which is building up against Soviet security on its southern border."

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The editorial described the wave of world-wide protest against Moscow's backing for Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan as "a campaign launched by (foreign) mass media on a world scale to oppose the Soviet Union, Afghanistan and Vietnam." "The 'Afghan incident' was preceded by the 'Kampuchean problem cooked up by them,' the editorial said.

XINHUA CITES VODK ON KAMPUCHEAN VICTORIES

OW210818 Beijing XINHUA in English 0739 GMT 21 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 21 (XINHUA)--The Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas in coordination with local people have shattered the Vietnamese troops second mopping-up operation in the dry season, broadcast Radio Democratic Kampuchea today.

The radio said that since early December, last year, four divisions of Vietnamese troops, with the support of artillery, tanks and airplanes, launched the second dry-season mopping-up operation in the northeast region. The local armed forces and people overcame all kinds of difficulties to attack the invaders. By January 15, the Vietnamese operation had in the main been shattered.

Owing to the cut-off on the water and ground communication lines and casualties suffered during their operations, the Vietnamese troops in the north of Highway No 19 and Tonle San area had to run away to their posts on Highway No 19 and in Veune Sai, Ban Long on January 15. The enemy also withdrew from a battalion command post near the O Tauk Mauk Bridge.

The National Army and guerrillas fighting in Stung Treng, Sre Po of the northeast region and in the southern part of Ratanakiri Province cut off the communication line and wiped out a large number of the Vietnamese invaders. The remaining aggressors had to retreat to Stung Treng, Sre Po Bridge and Highway No 19 on January 15. The local army and people also repulsed the Vietnamese reinforcements from Ratanakiri and Kratie provinces to these areas.

The report said that the armed forces and people in this region had smashed the Vietnamese first mopping-up operation in mid-November, last year.

MORE VIETNAMESE BOAT PEOPLE FLEE TO THAILAND

OW101240 Beijing XINHUA in English 1223 GMT 10 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Bangkok, January 10 (XINHUA)--Boat people have started to flee Vietnam in large numbers once again, with nearly 300 having arrived in Thailand alone in the past 10 days.

Reports from the provinces yesterday indicated that 420 new boat people had landed in Nakhon Si Thammarat of southern Thailand, 43 in Rayong Province about 190 kilometres southeast of Bangkok, and 36 in southern Narathiwat Province. The new arrivals will be housed in refugee holding centres in Chanthaburi and Songkhla provinces.

According to the Bangkok POST here today, reports from other Southeast Asian countries showed that the number of boat people fleeing Vietnam had increased again since December last year. About 800 Vietnamese boat people arrived in Malaysia last month.



REPORTAGE ON HUANG HUA'S VISIT TO PAKISTAN

Departure From Beijing

OW181614 Beijing XINHUA in English 1541 GMT 18 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 18 (XINHUA)--Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua and his wife He Liliang left here by air this afternoon for Islamabad on an official, friendly visit to Pakistan at the invitation of Agha Shahi, Pakistan adviser for foreign affairs.

They were seen off at the airport by Vice-Ministers of Foreign Affairs Han Nianlong and Gong Dafei. Present also were Mrs. Naseema Yunus, wife of the Pakistan Ambassador Mohammad Yunus, and Mr. Afzal Qadir, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Pakistan embassy and Mrs. Qadir.

Statement Upon Arrival

OW182124 Beijing XINHUA in English 2113 GMT 18 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Islamabad, January 18 (XINHUA)--Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua arrived here this evening for an official and friendly visit to Pakistan at the invitation of the Pakistan president's Adviser on Foreign Affairs Agha Shahi. He was accompanied by his wife He Liliang and five other members of his entourage.

The Chinese foreign minister and his entourage were warmly welcomed in a heavy rain at Islamabad International Airport by the Presidential Adviser on Foreign Affairs Agha Shahi, Foreign Secretary S. Shah Nawaz, Nawaz's wife Begum Shah Nawaz and Pakistan Ambassador to China M. Yunus. Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan Xu Yixin and other diplomats of the Chinese Embassy were also present.

In a short statement to newsmen in the airport lounge, Huang Hua said he would exchange views with Pakistan Government leaders on further development of friendship and cooperation between China and Pakistan. He would also exchange views with the Pakistan leaders on current international issues of common concern to the two friendly countries, he added. He said the Pakistani and Chinese sides had been discussing his visit to Pakistan for a long time, "but recent developments in Afghanistan have added new significance to my visit at this time."

The Chinese foreign minister hoped that his current visit would contribute to a deeper understanding on both sides of the international situation and would be conducive to further friendly and cooperative relations between China and Pakistan. Answering the question whether he would inform Pakistan Government leaders of American Defence Secretary Harold Brown's talks with Chinese leaders in Beijing recently, he said that he would brief his Pakistan friends of Brown's visit to China.

Agha Shahi Hosts Reception

OW192126 Beijing XINHUA in English 2114 GMT 19 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Islamabad, January 19 (XINHUA)--The Pakistan president's Adviser on Foreign Affairs Agha Shahi gave a reception in the Foreign Office here this evening in honour of Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua and his entourage. Among those present at the reception were Federal cabinet ministers, secretaries of the ministries, representatives of various organizations of the United Nations in Pakistan, diplomatic envoys of various countries in Islamabad and leading members of the Pakistan-China Friendship Association.

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The adviser on foreign affairs and the Chinese foreign minister held two sessions of talks today in a very friendly and cordial atmosphere. A briefing was given by the Pakistan side on matters concerned and views were exchanged by the two sides.

#### Meeting With Ziaul Haq

OW202154 Beijing XINHUA in English 2111 GMT 20 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Islamabad, January 20 (XINHUA)--The visiting Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua called on Pakistan President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq at his official residence in Rawalpindi this evening. They had a cordial and friendly conversation and exchanged views on issues of common concern.

Present on the occasion were Pakistan Finance and Commerce Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan, the President's Adviser on Foreign Affairs Agha Shahi, Foreign Secretary S. Shah Nawaz, Pakistan Ambassador to China Mohammad Yunus, and some members of the entourage of the Chinese foreign minister. Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan Xu Yixin was also present. The call was followed by a dinner given by the president at the guesthouse in honour of the Chinese foreign minister and his entourage. The dinner was also attended by Federal ministers and high-ranking civil and military officials.

#### Visit to Afghan Refugee Camp

OW210952 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0737 GMT 21 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Islamabad, 20 Jan--Huang Hua, Chinese minister of foreign affairs, said this morning while visiting an Afghan refugee camp near Peshawar that the Chinese Government and people support the Afghan people's struggle against the Soviet aggressors. He pointed out: "Soviet aggression against Afghanistan poses a serious threat to the peace and security of this region."

This morning Foreign Minister Huang Hua flew by helicopter to Peshawar, capital of Pakistan's Northwest Frontier Province. Accompanied by Fazle Haq, governor of the north-west frontier province, he proceeded to visit an Afghan refugee camp at Azga Khel village 30 km north of Peshawar. This camp has more than 6,000 refugees. A leader at the Afghan refugee camp said that there were now more than 378,000 registered Afghan refugees in the Northwest Frontier Province alone and that 15 to 20 percent of the refugees had not registered.

Foreign Minister Huang Hua met and talked with a few leaders at the Afghan refugee camp. They unanimously expressed their determination to drive out the Soviet aggressors. One of them said that very few of the 17 million Afghan people support the present Soviet-installed regime. Foreign Minister Huang Hua told them that the Chinese Government and people support the Afghan people. "The Afghan people are not isolated in their struggle." "You will be supported by the Chinese people and all the people of the world who love peace and justice." He said: "The Chinese people and the world's people stand on the side of justice. Justice belongs to you." "The Chinese people will do what they can to help relieve your suffering."

Huang Hua said: "The Soviet Union has plans for further incursions into areas adjacent (to Afghanistan). This poses the greatest threat to the peace and security of not only Afghanistan but the entire region." "Soviet social-imperialism is the root cause of the suffering of the Afghan people." He added: "Soviet aggression and expansion has met with universal condemnation. The people throughout the world never will allow Soviet aggression and occupation of Afghanistan to become legalized." He said: "Like all aggressors in the past, the Soviet Union is bound to fail."



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Huang Hua said: "The Afghan people are a great heroic people, who in the past have fought many wars to defend and preserve their freedom and independence. We believe that despite the disaster they are suffering today, they will rise and win final victory." Huang Hua also visited Landi Kotal and met with the tribal elders there. They gave Foreign Minister Huang Hua two sheep. According to local custom, this means that the friendship between the host and the guest will be everlasting.

ZIAUL HAQ DISCUSSES PAKISTAN'S DEFENSE

OW181344 Beijing XINHUA in English 1301 GMT 18 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 18 (XINHUA)--Pakistan President Ziaul Haq said yesterday that the Soviet move in Afghanistan "has larger implications". He called attention to the fact that "the whole region of the Gulf of Iran, Saudi Arabia, are threatened. The back door is being wide open. Let us close it."

According to reports from Rawalpindi, he made the remarks in an interview with American reporters at his residence in Rawalpindi. He suggested that the 1959 U.S.-Pakistan agreement be upgraded to treaty status, stressing, "We are looking for a bilateral treaty in which the integrity and freedom of Pakistan is guaranteed." But he said that the United States would not be requested to intervene militarily if his country was invaded and that no bases in Pakistan would be granted to the United States. "You can't have foreign bases," Ziaul Haq went on. "You can't have your friends come and fight for you. All we ask for is to enable us to stand on our own feet and fight for ourselves."

The president said Pakistan needed warplanes, ground-to-air missiles, anti-tank weapons, communications systems to shore up its defences along its border with Afghanistan. He stressed that his government did not want the sort of weapons that would raise the suspicions of India.

REUTER: PRC DENIES AIDING AFGHAN REBELS

WA181724 London REUTER in English 1555 GMT 18 Jan 80 WA

[By Ian Mackenzie]

[Excerpts] Beijing, Jan 18, REUTER--China takes the view that "stern action" is needed to counter the threat posed by Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, Western diplomatic sources said today. The Foreign Ministry has flatly denied allegations in Kabul of Chinese military involvement in Afghanistan, or of aid to rebels. The official press has strongly condemned the Soviet intervention, but the government appears generally to have adopted a low-key approach to the issue. China's senior Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping referred to the Soviet threat in South Asia in a major policy speech to senior officials in Beijing two days ago, the sources said. There were also unconfirmed reports of a strategy meeting on the Afghanistan crisis last Monday.

CORRECTION TO KYODO CITES PRC OFFICIAL ON HUA'S VISIT

The following correction should be made to the item entitled "KYODO Cites PRC Official on Hua's Pakistan Visit," published in the 16 January People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT, F 3 should be made:

Make headline read: KYODO CITES PRC OFFICIAL ON HUANG'S PAKISTAN VISIT

## XINHUA CITES TANJUG ON AMPUTATION OF TITO'S LEG

OW210342 Beijing XINHUA in English 0253 GMT 21 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Belgrade, January 20 (XINHUA)--President Tito's left leg was amputated at noon today, according to a TANJUG report. "President Tito has borne the operation well and the immediate post-operative course is normal," said an announcement signed by the president's medical panel. "The operation was carried out because the damaged arteries led to interrupted circulation and the accelerated devitalization of the tissue of the leg, thus imperilling the life of the president," it said. The operation took place at the clinical centre in Ljubljana.

It was learned here that the president did not accept the amputation at the beginning, nor would go abroad to have further treatment. But the Yugoslav people throughout the country are all concerned with the president's health conditions, hoping that he would be able to lead the country for a longer time. As proposed by the medical panel, an amputation is the only way for maintaining President Tito's life. For the interest of the whole nation, President Tito finally agreed to take the operation.

## XINHUA: TITO RECEIVES THOUSANDS OF LETTERS

OW191922 Beijing XINHUA in English 1847 GMT 19 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Belgrade, January 19 (XINHUA)--President Tito and the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) have received thousands of letters and telegrams wishing the ailing president early recovery. Workers, peasants, students, army men, old veterans, LCY and mass organizations pledged in unison to enhance the national unity to defend their country. In their messages, they expressed their sincere hope that President Tito would go on leading the people of various nationalities of the country in building socialism of self-government.

According to local press reports, LCY branches and cells across the country have received applications for league membership from large numbers of students and other young people as well as workers, servicemen and aged people. They say that they want to dedicate themselves to the defence of their land and carry through the league's policies.

Army units, retired officers and veteran organizations expressed their best regards and high resolve at rallies and in telegrams to their supreme commander. The message sent by the LCY Committee in the People's Army said: "We, officers and men of the People's Army, wish to assure you of our determination to unite as one and, together with the people of all nationalities, unswervingly to protect the fruits of revolution and the freedom and territorial integrity of the country. We will observe discipline strictly and, with a high sense of responsibility, perform the duties assigned by you in further improving combat readiness and strengthening the ideological and political unity of the army."

## SFRY SPOKESMAN REJECTS 'OUTSIDE PROTECTION'

OW190818 Beijing XINHUA in English 0803 GMT 19 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Belgrade, January 18 (XINHUA)--Yugoslavia has never accepted any outside protection and has no need of it. It resolutely rejects any bloc rivalry in relation to its internal or international position, declared Mirko Kalezic, spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of Yugoslavia, at a press conference here today.



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He said that there was an attempt to shift the tension in some areas and bloc rivalry onto Yugoslavia. He stressed, "Thanks to its socialist, self-management system, Yugoslavia is a solid, stable and equal community of the people of various nationalities capable of safeguarding its independence and assuring its successful development.

He said, "The relaxation of tension, world peace and security should become the paramount concern of the entire international community. It was up to all countries, the blocs and big powers in particular to respect the United Nations Charter and the principles regarding the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of countries. The use of force, interference in internal affairs and imposition of will on other peoples are intolerable." Bulgarian paper IKONOMICHESKI ZHIVOT (ECONOMIC LIFE) recently mentioned Macedonia problem when it commented on the memoirs of Tsola Dragoycheva. Mirko Kalezic said, "This is an open territorial claim on Yugoslavia, seriously endangering the faith and stability in Balkan." "This is a gross violation of the essential principles of the United Nations Charter concerning the right of a people to self-determination. It is equivalent, in effect, to preaching the theory of limited sovereignty," Kalezic noted.

SPRY ARMY PAPER CALLS FOR POLITICAL UNITY

OW190736 Beijing XINHUA in English 0725 GMT 19 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Belgrade, January 18 (XINHUA)--The Yugoslav Army's newspaper NARODNA ARMIJA today calls on all commanders and soldiers of the country to "strengthen political unity," "raise vigilance" and "strive to turn Yugoslavia into an impregnable fortress." Under the title of "Unity Is Strength", an editorial points out: "At this moment when world peace is facing grave threat, all communists in uniform should realize their duty in safeguarding national security." The editorial notes: "At present, rivalry between big powers has grown tense, arms race accelerated, contests for spheres of influence have become acute and military interventions frequent. All these remind us that we must raise our vigilance, strengthen our precautions and strive to turn the entire Yugoslavia into an impregnable fortress to the disappointment of all aggressors."

GDR FAILS TO MEET 1979 ECONOMIC TARGETS

OW170944 Beijing XINHUA in English 0807 GMT 17 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Berlin, January 16 (XINHUA)--East Germany's economic performance failed to reach major planned targets for fiscal 1979, according to a communique issued by the Central Statistic Bureau of the German Democratic Republic. Compared with 1978, productive national income for 1979 increased by 4 per cent as against the planned 4.3 percent increase, the output of industrial commodities by 4.8 per cent as against the planned 5.5 per cent, industrial productivity by 4.4 per cent as against the planned 4.6 per cent, commodity retails by 3.2 per cent as against the planned 4 per cent and residents' cash income by 2.8 per cent as against the planned 4 per cent.

Judging from the results of implementation of the national economic plan in the last four years and the planned targets for 1980, the major targets for the current five-year plan (1976-80) will not be accomplished. Actual productive national income is expected to be 20,000 million marks behind the planned target. It was reported that the country lost 20,000 million marks in foreign exchange in its foreign trade in the past few years. The bitter cold and heavy snow early last year caused a loss of 10,000 million marks in national economy.



IRANIAN GOVERNOR DENOUNCES SOVIET AID OFFER

OW180630 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1645 GMT 16 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Tehran, 16 Jan--Tehran TIMES 16 January reports that Governor Nuroddin Gharavi of East Azarbayjan Province in a letter to Khomeyni said: The heroic people of Azerbaijan have never forgotten the sound of marching steps of Russians who trampled on the people of this region, plundered their property and invaded their land.

In his letter Gharavi talked about the recent announcement made by the Soviet charge d'affaires A.I. that the Soviet Union would offer military aid to Iran if Khomeyni makes such request. In regard to this, he says: No matter whether they be Eastern or Western colonialists, they are interested in exploiting us. The colonialists' standpoints are all the same in this respect. He pointed out that the Azerbaijan people had never yielded to this enemy and had defended Islam and the land of their motherland until they defeated and drove out the enemy with their blood. He also told Khomeyni in his letter that the letter imprinted with the official seal of Khomeyni and disseminated in Tabriz on asking the Soviet Union to furnish military aid to Iran was a counterfeit.

EGYPT'S MUBARAK STOPS IN SHANGHAI ON WAY TO U.S.

OW190213 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Jan 80 OW

[Text] According to this station's consolidated report, Egyptian Vice President Mubarak, his wife and their entourage concluded their official visit to China and the DPRK and departed for the United States after a short stopover at Shanghai's Hangqiao Airport the morning of 13 January.

SOVIET MILITARY EXPERTS KILLED IN SYRIA

OW201526 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 20 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Damascus, January 20 (XINHUA)--Two Soviet military experts were shot dead and one Soviet engineer was wounded in Syrian towns, reported the Syrian paper AL-BA'ATH today. The two military experts, Group Captain Balix Sulli and Wing Commander Engineer Lodi Lizink Falitour, were killed on Tuesday in an ambush in the central town of Hama by the local people. They had been engaged in training the Syrian Armed Forces. The Soviet engineer named Peter Zabuloni, who worked on state railway projects, was attacked and badly wounded Wednesday in the northern city of Aleppo.

The Syrian News Agency said that the killers were members of the Muslim Brotherhood, a secret group which has been blamed for frequent bombings and shootings. The Syrian security forces have arrested 16 and killed two of its members who are suspected to be responsible for the crimes, the agency said.

The Soviet Embassy here has been placed under strict protection by the Syrian security forces to prevent more accidents.

It was reported that there are 1,500 Soviet experts in Syria. Most of them are working in Syrian military bases, military installations or military enterprises under the military cooperation agreement between the two countries.

## RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTS ON CUBAN CABINET RESHUFFLE

HK180912 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jan 80 p 7 HK

[Short commentary: "Reshuffling the Cabinet Cannot Overcome the Difficulties"]

[Text] Two recent cabinet reshuffles have occurred in Cuba within a month, with many cabinet ministers being replaced in a major reshuffle which took place on 10 January. This is a rare thing in the history of the Castro regime. It was reported at the same time that the Cuban police had rounded up between 2,000-3,000 people in a matter of days, indicating the increasing instability in Cuba's domestic situation.

For a long time, Cuba has been under Soviet control. As a result of its abnormal economic development, production has dropped sharply, causing widespread shortages and increasing foreign debts. Yet the Cuban authorities have acted arbitrarily, such as dispatching tens of thousands of troops to Africa and other areas to work themselves to the bone for Moscow. This has aroused the Cuban people's strong resentment. To demonstrate popular opposition to the Castro regime, anti-Castro handbills and slogans have recently appeared in the streets of Havana.

As a willing pawn of Soviet hegemonists, the Castro clique has a tarnished international reputation. At last year's summit of nonaligned nations, Cuba's attempt to shift the nonaligned movement onto the Soviet track was disapproved by many countries. As a result of the recent Soviet action in Afghanistan, Cuba has been forced to give up campaigning to become a member nation of the United Nations Security Council. This shows that Cuba has become more isolated than before in its international position.

The reorganization of the Cuban Government has been the result of setbacks it has encountered at home and abroad. What is particularly noteworthy is that since the cabinet reshuffle, Castro has assumed four ministerial portfolios with Raul Castro Ruz, the vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, in charge of many government departments. This indicates that the number of Castro supporters has been further reduced. It also indicates that those who sell out national interests will sooner or later be deserted by their followers. This can be expected with certainty.

## XINHUA CORRESPONDENT ON CUBAN SUPPORT OF SOVIET AGGRESSION

OW191910 Beijing XINHUA in English 1839 GMT 19 Jan 80 OW

[Commentary by XINHUA correspondent: "Cuba Sheds Disguise of 'Non-Alignment'"]

[Text] Beijing, January 19 (XINHUA)--Cuba's vote against the United Nations General Assembly resolution on the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan cleared up its position on the issue, which had been deliberately kept obscure for more than two weeks. As the chairman of the non-aligned movement, Cuba officially assumed a position in the voting diametrically opposed to numerous non-aligned nations.

Up to that moment, Cuba had maintained silence on the Soviet push into Afghanistan and confined itself to relaying in its media official Soviet statements, PRAVDA articles and TASS dispatches. For a country which had not scrupled to supply tens of thousands of its troops as Kremlin's proxy forces on the African continent or to support Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea, the silence seemed a bit strange.



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The consideration is one of credibility. It would be most unbecoming for the chairman of the non-aligned movement to endorse the blatant aggression against another non-aligned country. But relentless struggle on the world stage put it on the spot. It had to take sides. At the emergency special session of the United Nations General Assembly, its representative did his best to justify the Soviet invasion and declared that he saw "suspicious signs of deliberate provocation" in the session. When the last moment came, it had to shed its disguise of "non-alignment" and stood by the aggressor.

After that, the conspicuous silence gave way to strident propaganda. The invasion was described as "providing military assistance" to Afghanistan, and the UN debate, as "interference in the internal affairs of a member nation in violation of the United Nations Charter." It was alleged that the resolution voted for by 104 countries was the product of a combined effort of the United States and China to drag the world back to renewed "cold war". The United States, Western European countries and China were accused of "endangering world peace" and trying to make Afghanistan "a bridgehead for anti-Soviet activities."

To defend its opposition to the resolution, Cuba said that in doing so, it was actually "upholding the sovereign rights of the peoples" and that it "would never grind the axe for the reactionaries and imperialism. From keeping silence to official approval, Cuba had obviously done much agonizing calculation of the price it has to pay for reaffirming its allegiance to Moscow.

Now, the die is cast, the Chairman of non-alignment has taken the side of the aggressor with whom it is aligned despite vehement condemnation of that aggressor by the member nations. Reality has justified the long-standing and widespread doubt about whether Cuba is qualified in any way to be a member of the non-aligned movement.

#### PERU'S CP PAPER CONDEMNS SOVIET INVASION

OW181642 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 18 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Lima, January 17 (XINHUA)--"The invasion of Afghanistan by social-imperialism demonstrates that it has become the most aggressive and expansionist power and a main source of another world war." writes an article in the latest issue of PATRIA ROJA, organ of the Communist Party of Peru.

The article points out that Soviet military presence and bases in Afghanistan is a highly important part of its global strategy. It says, "The new tsar of Moscow has taken a new step forward in its unbridged activities for world domination. It is the logical continuation of its aggression in Angola, the horn of Africa, Yemen, Kampuchea and the whole of Southeast Asia."

The article notes, "The presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan has greatly changed the correlation of world forces in favour of social-imperialism, and has paved the way further for another world war for world hegemony. World peace at present is being seriously menaced." It goes on to say that people must remember that "The Soviet Union is no friend of any country. It does not want peace or prosperity. It is bent on expansion and hegemony only." The article demands that the Soviet forces immediately withdraw from Afghanistan, Vietnamese forces from Democratic Kampuchea and Cuban troops from Angola, Ethiopia and other African countries.



**LEADERS ATTEND MEMORIAL SERVICES FOR 'PERSECUTED' COMRADES**

**Mei Gongbin**

OW190303 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1459 GMT 18 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, 18 Jan--A memorial service for Comrade Mei Gongbin was held at the CPCC Auditorium on the afternoon of 18 January.

Comrade Mei Gongbin was a member of the Third NPC Standing Committee, member and deputy secretary general of the Fourth CPCC National Committee and Standing Committee member and secretary general of the Fourth Central Committee of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee. As a result of persecution by the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" during the Great Cultural Revolution, Comrade Mei Gongbin died to our great sorrow on 1 August 1973 at the age of 75.

Wreaths were sent by Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Chen Yun, Ulanhu, Deng Yingchao, Hu Yaobang, Peng Zhen, Liao Chengzhi, Zhou Jianren, Xu Deheng, Hu Juewen, Zhu Yunshan, Shi Liang, Song Renqiong, Shen Yanbing, Ji Fang, Hu Ziang, Rong Yiren, Liu Lantao, Li Wei-han, Hu Yuzhi and Wang Kunlun.

Wreaths were also sent by the NPC Standing Committee, the CPCC National Committee, the organization and united front work departments of the CCP Central Committee and various democratic parties. Attending the memorial service for Comrade Mei Gongbin were over 400 persons, including Hu Yaobang, Song Renqiong, Ji Fang, Wang Shoudao, Hu Ziang, Rong Yiren, Li Wei-han, Hu Yuzhi and Wang Kunlun. Also attending were some members of the NPC Standing Committee and the Standing Committee of the CPCC National Committee, responsible persons of the departments concerned, members of the Central Committee of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee and its Standing Committee in Beijing, responsible persons of other democratic parties, Comrade Mei Gongbin's friends and mass representatives.

Comrade Ulanhu presided over the memorial service, and Comrade Liu Ningyi delivered the memorial speech. In his speech, Comrade Liu Ningyi said: A native of Huangmei County, Hubei Province, Comrade Mei Gongbin was admitted to the Youth League in 1924 and to the CCP in 1925. Early in the "May 4th" movement, Comrade Mei Gongbin played an active part in the student movement and began to accept Marxism. He participated in the 30 May movement. During the first period of cooperation between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party, he was appointed secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Kuomintang Committee and secretary of the Youth League in Shanghai. After Chiang Kai-shek betrayed the revolution in 1927, Comrade Mei Gongbin was placed on the wanted list and was arrested in Tokyo in 1929. While in prison, Comrade Mei Gongbin waged a heroic struggle against the enemy. After returning to the country in 1932, he participated in organizing the Fujian people's government in 1933. He successively served as a professor at Jinan University, Zhongshan University and Dade College in Hong Kong. He engaged in united front work for a long time, urging upper class elements to cooperate with our party in opposing Chiang Kai-shek and resisting Japanese aggressors.

Comrade Mei Gongbin, along with Li Jishen, He Xiangning, Chen Mingshu, Cai Tingcai and others organized the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang in 1948. In winter of that same year, Comrade Mei Gongbin accompanied Li Jishen and others on a trip from Hong Kong to the northeast China liberated area. Comrade Mei Gongbin actively implemented party policy on united front work and did a great deal of work to win over and cooperate with patriotic and democratic personnel.

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After national liberation, he was a delegate at the First CPPCC plenary session; deputy secretary general and member of the Second and Third National CPPCC Committees; member of the Central Financial and Economic Commission; delegate to the First, Second and Third National People's Congresses; Standing Committee member of the Second and Third National People's Congresses; and member, Standing Committee member and secretary general of various central committees of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang.

In his eulogy, Comrade Liu Ningyi said: Comrade Mei Gongbin was a long-tested veteran party member and cadre. He cherished Chairman Mao, Premier Zhou, NPC Standing Committee Chairman Zhu De and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation. He had profound proletarian feelings for them. Comrade Mei Gongbin actively participated in socialist revolution and socialist construction. He always firmly implemented the party's principles and policies. He conscientiously studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. He engaged in the work of the united front of patriotic democratic parties over a protracted period, and he made important contributions. He was concerned for the reunification of the motherland, cherished the memory of the compatriots in Taiwan and his hometown, and yearned for the early return of Taiwan to the motherland and the reunification of the motherland. Comrade Mei Gongbin always adopted a firm and clear-cut class stand, remained selfless and dauntless and loyal to the party. He worked diligently and hard without complaint. He imposed strict demands on himself but was lenient in dealing with others. He always displayed a spirit of hard work and plain living. He never considered his personal gains or losses and worked hard with perseverance and consistency. Comrade Mei Gongbin suffered wrongs and died under the persecution of the ultraleftist line peddled by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Thus, we have lost a veteran party member and an old comrade. This is a loss to the revolutionary cause. Now, the party Central Committee has completely reversed Comrade Mei Gongbin's case and restored his good name. This old injustice to Comrade Mei Gongbin has been corrected. We must learn from Comrade Mei Gongbin's revolutionary spirit in remaining loyal to the party and to the people, wholeheartedly serving the people and dedicating oneself to the cause of communism, study and work hard, and strive to realize China's four modernizations. Prior to the memorial service, Comrade Ulanhu and others met with Comrade Mei Gongbin's family and cordially extended their condolences.

Zeng Yifan

OW192219 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1515 GMT 19 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, 19 Jan--A memorial meeting was held for Comrade Zeng Yifan at the CPPCC Auditorium on the afternoon of 18 January.

Comrade Zeng Yifan was deputy secretary general of the Fourth CPPCC National Committee, deputy to the Third NPC and director of the Counselors' Office under the State Council. He died in May 1967 at the age of 60 as a result of persecution by the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Wreaths were sent by Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, Ulanhu, Deng Yingchao, Tan Zhenlin, Shi Liang, Wang Renzhong, Song Renqiong, Ji Fang, Wang Shoudao, Rong Yiren, Liu Lantao, Li Weiham and Hu Yuzhi.

Wreaths were also sent by the State Council, the CPPCC National Committee, the organization and united front work departments of the CCP Central Committee, the Counselors' Office of the State Council, the Bureau of Government Offices Administration under the State Council, the Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee, the Sichuan Provincial People's Government and the Sichuan Provincial CPPCC Committee.



The memorial meetings was attended by more than 400 persons, including Hu Yaobang, Song Renqiong, Ji Fang, Wang Shoudao, Hu Ziang, Rong Yiren, Li Weiha, Hu Yuzhi and Wang Kunlun. Also attending were some members of the CPPCC National Committee and its Standing Committee in Beijing, members of the Counselors' Office of the State Council, responsible persons of the departments concerned, Comrade Zeng Yifan's friends and representatives of the masses.

Comrade Ulanhu presided over the memorial meeting, and Comrade Nie Zhen delivered the memorial speech. In his speech, Comrade Nie Zhen said: A native of Qingshen County, Sichuan Province, Comrade Zeng Yifan, influenced by revolutionary ideas, participated in the revolutionary struggle against imperialism and feudalism when he was young. He played an active part in the work of the "backup committee" in 1925 and was tempered in the high tide of the great revolution. While studying in Chengdu in 1927, he actively participated in the revolutionary movement. He was admitted into the CCP in December 1937.

During the war of resistance against Japan, Comrade Zeng Yifan served as secretary of the Western Hubei special party committee, director of the Propaganda Department of the Western Hunan-Hubei party committee, secretary general of the Central Jiangsu party committee and secretary general of the headquarters of the Central China Military Region. During the war of liberation, he served as secretary general of the Political Department of the 3d Field Army and deputy secretary general of the Central China Bureau of the CCP Central Committee.

Following nationwide liberation, Comrade Zeng Yifan served as a committee member and secretary general of the Central-South China Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, deputy secretary general of the State Council, deputy secretary of the leading party group of government offices under the State Council, director of the Counselors' Office of the State Council, deputy director of the State Organization Commission, deputy to the Third NPC and deputy secretary general of the Fourth CPPCC National Committee.

Comrade Nie Zhen said: A veteran member and cadre of the CCP, Comrade Zeng Yifan did much work for the party and the people in the several decades he participated in the revolution. He worked carefully and conscientiously and fought heroically. Throughout his life, he devoted his energy to the cause of the people's liberation. Following the founding of new China, he made positive contributions to the socialist revolution and construction while working in the State Council. In carrying out united front work, he conscientiously implemented the party's line, principles and policies and paid attention to uniting democratic parties and patriotic personages in various circles. Thus, he contributed to the party's united front work.

Comrade Zeng Yifan deeply loved the party, socialism and Comrades Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai and Zhu De and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation. He conscientiously studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and social sciences and persisted in the revolutionary study style of integrating theory with practice and seeking truth from facts. Obeying the party organization and observing discipline, he carried out his work diligently, vigorously and enthusiastically. He displayed a serious and responsible attitude and was strict with himself and lenient with others. Modest and openhearted, he was good at uniting his comrades and forging close ties with the masses. He always maintained the fine tradition of hard work and plain living.

Comrade Nie Zhen said: To our great sorrow, Comrade Zeng Yifan's death deprives us of a veteran party member, a veteran cadre, an old comrade and an old comrade-in-arms. His death is a loss to our party. In mourning with deep grief over Comrade Zeng Yifan's death, we have also restored his reputation. Before the memorial meeting, Ulanhu and other comrades extended cordial regards to Zeng Yifan's family.



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Wang Fengyuan

OW202135 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0717 GMT 20 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, 20 Jan--A memorial service was held for Comrade Wang Fengyuan, member of the party group and adviser of the State Economic Commission, at the Babaoshan Cemetery of Fallen Revolutionaries in Beijing on the afternoon of 19 January. Comrade Wang Fengyuan recently went to Changchun on official business. Despite medical attention, he died of a sudden heart attack on 7 January at the age of 68. Wreaths were presented by Comrades Chen Yun, Wang Zhen, Yu Quili, Chen Muhua, Gu Mu, Kang Shien, Bo Yibo, Yao Yilin and Song Renqiong. Wreaths were also presented by the State Council, departments concerned of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council, and party and government departments of Jilin and Heilongjiang provinces.

Among the more than 500 persons attending the memorial meeting were Comrades Wang Zhen, Yu Quili, Chen Muhua, Gu Mu, Kang Shien, Bo Yibo and Yao Yilin; responsible comrades of departments concerned of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council; representatives of the State Economic Commission, the State Planning Commission, the State Capital Construction Commission and the State Supplies Bureau; and friends and relatives of Comrade Wang Fengyuan. Comrade Yuan Baohua, vice chairman of the State Economic Commission, presided over the memorial meeting. Comrade Guo Hongtao, vice chairman of the State Economic Commission, delivered the memorial speech. Comrade Guo Hongtao said: Comrade Wang Fengyuan was born in Changchun Municipality, Jilin Province. He joined the revolution in 1932 and was admitted into the CCP in 1933. Being a party member, he engaged in the party's underground work and military communications work in Beijing [New Beijing], Tianjin and Qahar under arduous conditions amid the white terror. He served successively as secretary general of the Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee, inspector of the Hebei Provincial CCP Committee, deputy director of the Political Department of the No 2 Youth Anti-Enemy Commando Column in Shanxi, director of the Military Construction Department in the Jinsui Military District and deputy director of the Military Construction Department of the Northeast Military Region. He was elected delegate to the party's "Seventh Congress" in 1945. Following nationwide liberation, Comrade Wang Fengyuan served successively as deputy director of the State Supplies Bureau, vice chairman of the State Economic Commission and vice governor of Heilongjiang Province. During the several decades he was engaged in economic work, Comrade Wang Fengyuan often went down to the grassroots level units to conduct investigations and studies. He maintained close ties with the masses, was good at cooperating with the cadres, paid attention to developing the role of intellectuals and worked hard and made important contributions to promoting supply work and developing industrial and communications work in our country. The memorial speech said: When he was cruelly persecuted by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and suffered serious mental and bodily attacks, Comrade Wang Fengyuan firmly adhered to truth and demonstrated the noble, faithful and unyielding characteristics of a Communist Party member. After the downfall of the "gang of four," Comrade Wang Fengyuan heightened his spirits despite his serious illness. He studied eagerly, worked hard and dedicated his whole life to developing the national economy and promoting the early realization of the four modernizations. Comrade Wang Fengyuan was an outstanding member of our party. Through his conduct, he set an example for us to follow.

WORK BEGINS ON CHINA'S FIRST LARGE COPPER COMPLEX

OW200826 Beijing XINHUA in English 0817 GMT 20 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 20 (XINHUA)--More than 11,000 workers have started work on China's first large copper producing complex which is being built with foreign investment in Jiangxi Province, according to an announcement today by the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry.

The area for the foundation of the refinery at Guixi is expected to be finished by March, and construction of the main building will start thereafter.

Large-scale stripping of the overburden for the opencut mine at Yongping will begin soon. Highways leading to the refinery and the mines have been built. Construction materials and part of the equipment are arriving at the worksites, where housing, canteens and other facilities have been provided for the workers.

One of the largest non-ferrous metal complexes now being built in China, the Jiangxi copper complex has seven copper mines with verified reserves of more than ten million tons. Other elements in the ore are molybdenum, gold, silver and sulphur. Most of the deposits are suitable for strip mining. Annual production will come to 200,000 tons of refined copper when the complex is in full operation. The mining and ore-dressing equipment will be imported from Japan and Finland. The refining process will be controlled by computers. Smoke will be recovered to make acid.

Designs for the mining and dressing projects with a daily capacity of 130,000 tons of ore at the Dexing copper mine, the biggest of the complex, are being prepared by Fluor Mining and Metals, Inc. of the United States of America. Engineers were sent last year by the firm for on-the-spot investigation. China will build four other non-ferrous metals enterprises with foreign investment in Hunan, Guangxi, Yunnan and Shaanxi.

#### PUBLIC SECURITY MINISTRY ISSUES CIRCULAR ON APRIL MEETING

OW170654 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0112 GMT 17 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, 17 Jan--The Ministry of Public Security has issued a circular on its decision to hold a meeting in Beijing this April to commend advanced collectives and workers on the public security front. The circular says: In order to fully develop a revolutionary emulation drive among the public security cadres and policemen to emulate, learn from, catch up with, help and in turn surpass each other and to further bring into full play the enthusiasm and initiative of the broad masses of cadres, policemen and public security personnel in maintaining the political situation of stability and unity and in safeguarding the four modernizations, it has been decided, with the approval of the central authorities, to hold a meeting in Beijing this April to commend advanced collectives and workers on the public security front.

The circular says: Those to be commended at the meeting should be selected from the advanced collectives and workers among the public security cadres, policemen and activists who have distinguished themselves in fulfilling their tasks in their profession or in scientific research, production and teaching, made inventions, or scored remarkable achievements in observing discipline and laws and in wholeheartedly serving the people. At the meeting, the Ministry of Public Security will award honorable titles to the advanced collectives and workers who have performed outstanding deeds and made remarkable contributions and they will be selected as models to be emulated by the people on the public security front throughout the nation.

The circular calls on the broad masses of public security cadres and policemen to bring into full play their enthusiasm and creativity, to work hard to improve their professional capabilities and skills in waging struggle and to strike at all types of criminals and do all types of professional work.



The circular also calls for the broad masses to score outstanding achievements in maintaining social order, consolidating and developing political stability and unity and safeguarding the lives and property of the people.

#### NPC OFFICIAL DISCUSSES EQUAL APPLICATION OF LAW

OW190840 Beijing XINHUA in English 0820 GMT 19 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 19 (XINHUA)--"The Chinese Communist Party Central Committee has explicitly stipulated that all party organs and individuals, from the Central Committee to any basic organ, and from the chairman down to ordinary party members, must observe the law and that no one can be permitted the privilege of placing himself above the law."

This was stated by Tao Xijun, deputy director of the Commission of Legislative Affairs of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, in a speech elaborating on the concept that "all men are equal before the law." His speech was published recently in the PEOPLE'S DAILY. Beijing papers have published various articles by noted jurists and scholars explaining China's legal system since the introduction of the new laws on January 1 this year.

Tao Xijun said that the law must be applied on an equal basis to all the people, regardless of their political status, social origin or their political and historical background. The noted jurist went on to say that the slogan "all men are equal before the law" was brought in by the bourgeoisie to combat feudalism. Then the proletariat in China took over the slogan and combined it with the principle of socialist democracy, thus vesting the slogan with new revolutionary content. He said that the principle of socialist democracy must be observed in formulating laws. Without socialist democracy, without the normal practice of democracy within the ruling Communist Party in particular, there would be no possibility of realizing the concept that all men are equal before the law.

Tao Xijun emphasized that the purpose of the criminal law was to protect the people and the dictatorship of the proletariat against the enemy and criminals and to ensure the smooth progress of the modernization programme.

Tao Xijun defined "offence" as any act that endangered society and violated the law. He listed three points to be considered in determining an offence: 1) objectively the act endangered society; 2) subjectively the person involved committed the act deliberately and through negligence; 3) the act fell into the categories stipulated by the criminal law as punishable. If investigation and analysis of a case were conducted strictly according to these points, falsely or wrongly charged cases could be avoided, he added. The combination of punishment with education, he said, was an important part of the concept of law in Mao Zedong Thought, and was one of the guiding principles in the enforcement of law. Open court hearings, people's assessors, and the system of defence were all for the purpose of ensuring, in administering justice, the combination of punishment with education and prevention of crime, Tao Xijun said.



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POWER SUPPLY SITUATION REMAINS TENSE IN NORTHEAST CHINA

SK171224 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Jan 80 SK

[Station reporter's interview with deputy director of the Northeast Power Industry Administration]

[Excerpts] Lately, some enterprises have written letters to us or sent their representatives to call on us, asking some questions about the tense situation of the supply of electric power. In this regard, our station reporter held an interview with (Yang Chengwei), deputy director in charge of production of the Northeast Power Industry Administration.

[Question] Has the contradiction between the supply and demand of electric power become alleviated after a year of trying to readjust the northeast power grid?

[Answer] I should say it has not been alleviated. The tense situation of power supply is a longtime problem which cannot be solved immediately. Last year, according to the state's unified plan, new electric generators installed for the northeast power grid amounted to only 145,000 kilowatts. There will be fewer new generating units put into operation this year than last year, but this year's power generating target set by the state has been increased 2.9 percent. This, coupled with the problem of the relatively tense situation of fuel supply, makes it impossible to change radically the strained state of the supply and demand of electricity in a short time.

[Question] Comrades of some enterprises ask why the power supply this January is even below the level of last December? How did this happen?

[Answer] As far as the capacity of our present power-generating equipment is concerned, the January power output should not be less than last December's level. However, because of the tense situation of fuel supply, the state plan for power output in January is less than the December figure by 4 million kilowatt-hours. To comply with the power output plan, we have taken measures to restrict the use of electricity in those areas and units which may consume more electricity than their planned quotas.

[Question] How should the contradiction between the supply and demand of electric power be solved under the present situation?

[Answer] During this year and next year, supply and demand should be adjusted essentially by tapping the potential within the powerplants themselves, by doing a good job in using electricity in a planned and economical way, and by having the masses run small electric power stations. Powerplants should tap the potentials of their existing equipment to the fullest extent in order to use limited amounts of fuel to generate more electricity to supply the consumers' needs. Power consumers should persist in using electricity in strict accordance with the plan. They should economize on electricity while increasing production. Now a great deal of electricity is being wasted. For example, in some enterprises, the power consumption rate for making a unit quantity of a product is higher than the minimum figure on record. In view of the tense situation of power supply, we will continue to give priority to supplying electricity for agricultural, light industry and textile industry production and for the people's daily use, and we will restrict the supply to those units whose production processes require too much electricity and whose products are of poor quality and are not welcomed by the buyers.

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FANG YI ARTICLE STRESSES FREE ACADEMIC DEBATES

OW160838 Beijing XINHUA in English 0749 GMT 16 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 16 (XINHUA)--"Independent thinking and free debate in academic affairs have always been the most important conditions for the professional growth of talented people," says Vice-Premier Fang Yi in an article on scientific workers published here today in the second issue to appear this year of the party's RED FLAG magazine. Vice-Premier Fang Yi is in charge of the State Scientific and Technological Commission. He says: "For a long time a free atmosphere did not prevail, and we carried out improper academic criticism and stuck political and philosophical labels on academic theories. As a result, normal academic discussion was stifled and the growth of talented people hampered." The practice of egalitarianism in scientific organizations is a serious problem, vice-Premier Fang Yi said. He also deplored the habit of promotion according to rank and length of service, and called for the promotion of talented young people according to their abilities. Vice-Premier Fang Yi in his article also urged logistics departments in scientific organizations to be concerned with the living conditions of scientific workers, making efforts to improve their accommodation and other amenities such as canteens, public baths, child-care centres and clinics.

NORTH CHINA WOMAN DEVELOPS MALE-STERILE WHEAT STRAIN

OW191806 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 19 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 19 (XINHUA)--A male-sterile wheat strain discovered by a young woman peasant in north China has been confirmed recently by scientists as a highly valuable contribution to wheat seed breeding, according to the national newspaper CHINA YOUTH NEWS. The wheat strain has been bred for nine generations since 1972 and grown in Shanxi Province, where the woman Gao Zhongli lives, and also in three other provinces and on the outskirts of Shanghai. It has retained the male-sterile characteristics in all these years in areas with different altitudes and natural conditions. A number of hybrid wheat strains have already been developed from this male-sterile strain by the scientific research group led by Gao Zhongli, six of the hybrids have been selected for testing in different wheat growing areas in China. Gao Zhongli, now 29, and head of the research group at a commune in Taigu County, Shanxi Province, discovered the male-sterile wheat in 1972. It had developed by natural mutation. The male-sterile strain is of great help in developing hybrids. Usually in breeding hybrids the male stamens of wheat plants have to be killed or removed and the controlled pollination done by hand. Male-sterile wheat strains are not unknown but generally they are controlled by recessive sterile genes and as a result they do not have easily identified features. This makes selection difficult. The newly confirmed male-sterile strain is controlled by a single dominant gene and has special features which are easy to spot. Half of the offspring of this strain are fertile and the other half sterile. Scientists from the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences have joined with Gao Zhongli in her experiments since 1974. A scientific paper written by her together with Associate Research Fellow Deng Jingyang of the academy showing the results of the long years of experiment was finished at the end of last year. Both Gao Zhongli and her husband are known for their great interest in seed breeding. Gao Zhongli won a Shanxi provincial prize for scientific inventions and innovations last year and was elected a deputy to the People's Congress of Taigu County.



## RENMIN RIBAO STRESSES POLITICAL WORK IN PUBLIC SECURITY

HK160219 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jan 80 p 3 HK

[Commentator's Article: "Pay Serious Attention to Political Work in Public Security To Protect the Four Modernizations"]

[Text] Taking the protection of the four modernizations as the central task, the Public Security Bureau of Wenan County has adopted effective measures to carry out political and ideological work, thereby arousing the enthusiasm of the cadres and policemen and guaranteeing the accomplishment of various tasks. Its experience fully testifies that political work in public security should be strengthened and not weakened.

Since the smashing of the "gang of four," political work in public security has been strengthened continuously, with remarkable results being achieved in the organizational and ideological development of the public security force. The broad masses of public security cadres and policemen have taken a firm, clearcut stand. They have greatly raised their political consciousness and strengthened their understanding of law. They have also shown a marked improvement in observing discipline and in their style of work. They have worked conscientiously and arduously and have displayed revolutionary vigor and a high degree of initiative in accomplishing various tasks. In fighting against counterrevolutionaries and other criminals and in dealing with various types of disasters and accidents, they have defied hardship and danger, acted promptly and bravely and carried on a tenacious struggle. Some have even sacrificed their lives, winning warm praise from the masses. Facts have proven once again that in the new historical period, the strengthening of political work in public security will remain the most important factor in building a powerful public security force to protect the four modernizations.

Of course, we should also see that the public security force has not completely recovered from the serious wounds caused by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." The fine traditions of political work in public security have not been wholly restored. Some cadres in charge of political work have not been good in studying the new conditions and solving new problems. A very small number of cadres doing political work have gone in for sectarianism at the expense of party spirit and are seriously imbued with anarchism and ultra-individualism. The existence of these problems has disrupted construction of the public security force and impeded development of political work in public security. These problems must be solved quickly. Following the shift of the focus of the party's work to economic construction, some comrades had some confused ideas about political work. They held that political work is unimportant, and some have even said political work in public security is unnecessary. This incorrect thinking must be rectified.

Our country has entered the new period of socialist modernization. The four modernizations call for political stability and unity and good social order. For this reason, an important current task for public security organs is to maintain law and order in society, hit at criminals and guarantee the smooth progress of socialist modernization. Political work in public security must take the maintenance of stability and unity and the protection of the four modernizations as the central tasks. Every effort should be made to fully arouse the enthusiasm and creativity of public security personnel.

Party committees at all levels should strengthen their leadership over political work in public security and strengthen the political work organs by augmenting their staffs. The principal responsible comrades of the public security organs at all levels should personally grasp political and ideological work. The political work departments should realistically improve their styles and methods of work, orient themselves to the basic level, to the actual conditions and to the cadres and policemen.

[paragraph continues]



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They should also link ideological and political work with all branches of professional work. Cadres responsible for political work should firmly cultivate a sense of responsibility and find glory in doing ideological and political work well. They must be strong and realistically shoulder the heavy burden of political work.

#### RENMIN RIBAO URGES IMPROVEMENT IN RURAL HOUSING CONSTRUCTION

OW071531 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0739 GMT 7 Jan 80 OW

["Text" of RENMIN RIBAO 7 January commentary: "Pay Attention to Housing Construction in Rural Areas"]

[Text] Beijing, 7 Jan--Jiaonan County in Shandong Province has worked hard to improve commune members' housing conditions while developing production. After several years of hard work, 75 percent of the peasants have moved into new houses. The example set by this county is worthy of study by other localities.

Since the nation's founding, the party and the government have led the broad masses of peasants to restore and develop production and build homes. Some definite changes have taken place in the countryside. A number of production brigades where production has developed rapidly and where the collective economy has been comparatively strong have built new villages one after another, and peasants' living conditions have substantially improved. However, peasants' living conditions in most localities still leave much to be desired. Due to the serious interference by the ultraleftist line, the collective economy in some localities has remained weak, and commune members are still relatively poor. They cannot afford to build or repair their living quarters. This situation needs positive improvement in a gradual and planned manner.

Concern for housing construction in rural areas is of major significance in improving peasants' living conditions and a pressing demand of the broad masses of peasants. However, many localities still fail to realize the significance of this work or do not attach great importance to it. Some localities regard peasants' housing problems as a minor issue and thus ignore them. Some localities fear that peasants' efforts in building homes will affect production. They pay no attention to housing construction and refuse to exercise active leadership over this work. They even prevent peasants from building homes. No one is charged with rural housing construction and no department exists for this purpose. Many problems such as housing allocation, planning, designing and construction and the supply of necessary building materials have not been properly solved. This has brought about a situation where peasants are illegally occupying land in some localities. This situation has not only affected collective production but has also increased the peasants' burden. It is harmful both to the individual and the collective.

The leadership at all levels in the countryside must link development in production with improvement of peasants' housing conditions, strengthen their leadership, adopt measures suited to local conditions, pay attention to policy, and make early preparations for rural housing construction. All departments concerned must regard their efforts in housing construction as a glorious task supporting agriculture. In mapping out plans for rural development, we must display the spirit of supporting production, of showing concern for the welfare of the people and the improvement of their living conditions, and of cherishing the land. We must make overall arrangements for the rational distribution of houses and regard peasants' housing construction as an important issue in planning rural development. Planning the construction of new villages is an extremely important task. We must start our planning as early as possible. Otherwise, construction of new villages may end in chaos and become very wasteful.

Our country is vast in territory. The climate and living habits are different in various localities. [paragraph continues]

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Economic development has also remained unbalanced in the various localities. We must build houses in a planned manner and step by step. We must act according to our capabilities and develop housing step by step. We must not go overboard in developing housing projects, and we must refrain from egalitarianism and indiscriminate transfer of resources in building houses without considering our economic conditions and the party's policy on housing construction. We must not "build new villages to the extent of sapping our vitality."

We must follow the mass line, spend more time in consulting with the masses and act according to local conditions. We must not demand uniformity in determining standards, scope and rate of progress in construction work. We must not limit ourselves by popularizing only one style of house or by using only one construction method. We must sum up and learn from the good experiences of China's peasants, rely on the masses, display the spirit of self-reliance, make full use of building materials which are locally available and fully utilize old building materials. We must strive to achieve the goal of producing great results with less money.

#### RENMIN RIBAO DISCUSSES DEATH SENTENCE REPRIEVE

HK160740 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jan 80 p 5 HK

[Li Kan article: "Talking About Reprieve of the Death Sentence"]

[Text] "The death sentence may be imposed with a reprieve of 2 years at forced labor to see how the offender behaves." This is a creative measure of the criminal law in our country's struggle against crime. At first, it will only be applicable to counter-revolutionaries who have committed the most heinous crimes and who should be sentenced to death according to the law but whose execution need not be immediately carried out. Later, it will gradually apply to those who deserve the death penalty for committing crimes that are not of the most serious nature but whose sentence need not be immediately carried out. It will also be applied to offenders of other serious crimes. The reprieve system for the death sentence will play a positive role in reducing murder and assault, dividing and demoralizing the enemy, promoting the reform of offenders and winning over their families and children.

Some of our comrades are worried that death sentence reprieves might weaken our struggle against counterrevolutionaries who are guilty of the most heinous crimes and against criminals? No, it will not. We know criminals who have received a death sentence reprieve are those who should be sentenced to death according to their crimes. However, because the harm they have done to the state and the people has not yet reached the most serious degree, this temporary stay of execution has been adopted. Article 46 of China's criminal law stipulates: "If an offender shows evidence of repentance during the period of reprieve, his punishment will be commuted to life imprisonment at the end of the 2-year period. If he definitely shows signs of repentance and performs meritorious services, his sentence will be commuted to a fixed-term imprisonment of no less than 15 years and no more than 20 years at the end of the 2-year period. If he seriously resists correction and the evidence of this is verified, the death penalty shall be carried out with the ruling and approval of the people's court." From this article we can see there is a possibility for an offender under reprieve of the death sentence to either have his sentence commuted to life imprisonment or to a fixed-term imprisonment. Therefore, the adoption of this system not only will not weaken our struggle against criminals who have committed the most heinous crimes, but will also be conducive to focusing the attack surely, accurately and relentlessly against the enemy and criminals. It does not only deal proper blows to offenders, but can also effectively divide and demoralize them. To a certain extent, it can also help avoid problems and certain mistakes that might arise in work due to the complexity of the struggle.



Some comrades are also asking: Would granting a death sentence reprieve add to the mental burden of the offenders? Would this not be "inhuman"? We believe offenders are given death sentences because they have committed heinous crimes and must be sentenced to die. The announcement of a 2-year reprieve to enforce reform through labor and see how they behave is to "spare them" and give them a final chance to repent. This is the greatest magnanimity in comparison with immediately carrying out the death sentence. This not only will not add to the mental burden of the offenders, but will enable them to have the hope of "being born" again. Temporarily staying the execution of offenders who should die for their crimes and giving them a chance to live is not "inhuman" but a sign of humanitarianism.

It should be pointed out that some judges often regard a death sentence reprieve as a kind of independent sentence. This is incorrect. The articles of the criminal law make no provision for a death sentence reprieve. The only sentence that can be pronounced at the time is the death penalty. In the course of the procedure, death sentences, apart from those passed by the Supreme People's Court, must also be submitted to the Supreme People's Court for approval. Although a death sentence reprieve may be passed or approved by the higher people's court, if the death sentence is to be carried out, it must be passed or approved by the Supreme People's Court.

#### RENMIN RIBAO NOTES NEED FOR SEVERE PUNISHMENT

HK181327 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Jan 80 p 5 HK

[Article by Tang Congyao: "What Is Meant by Severe Punishment in the Meting Out of Penalties?"]

[Text] In judicial actions, the people's court must correctly mete out penalties to offenders. Not only must it correctly apply leniency, mitigation and remission of punishment, but it must also pay full attention to the meaning and application of severe punishment in the meting out of penalties. What is severe punishment? It refers to the heavier sentence imposed on an offender within the context of the penalties defined by law. For example, the relevant articles of the criminal law stipulate prison terms of not more than 7 years and not less than 2 years for certain offenses. When severe punishment is meted out, the sentence can be a prison term of 5, 6 or 7 years, but must not exceed the maximum of 7 years.

Article 23 of the criminal law stipulates that the principal offender of a joint offense should be severely punished. Joint offenses and in particular offenses of a collective nature are extremely harmful to society. At present, the unstable social order in some localities is caused mainly by these people. Their organizers, planners, directors and those who play the principal role are even more disgusting. Therefore, to severely attack joint offenses and offenses of a collective nature, we must severely punish the principal offenders. This is the powerful demand of the masses as well as the requirement for safeguarding good social order and carrying out the four modernizations.

In imposing a sentence, special attention must be paid to attacking the instigators. Instigators are people who hide in the background and provoke others to commit crimes. They take advantage of the vulnerability of young people, as their naivety, their mental immaturity and lack of social experience and their inability to distinguish between right and wrong, to provoke them to commit crimes. They cause very serious damage. In recent years, there has been an increase in juvenile crime among China's criminal offenses. Some of these crimes committed by young offenders have been instigated by others. To save these young people who have lost their way and to prevent additional crimes, it is essential to severely punish the instigators according to the law. Although some of the offenders have been sentenced and subjected to reform through labor, they have not mended their evil ways and continued to commit crimes. [paragraph continues]



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They cause great harm to society and are more difficult to reform. Therefore these hardened criminals must be severely punished.

Under the various rules and regulations of the criminal law, some articles have used such terms as "in particularly serious cases," "of a particularly heinous nature," and "causing great loss to public property" to specifically stipulate the conditions of severe punishment for certain offenses. This also means that if the harm, conditions and consequences of a certain offense are particularly serious, then the sentence will be more severe than for those of a similar offense. For example, Article 150 of the criminal law has stipulated that anyone who steals public or private property by force, threats or other means will be imprisoned for not less than 3 years and no more than 10. In serious cases in which someone is seriously injured or killed, anyone who commits the aforesaid offense may be sentenced to imprisonment for not less than 10 years, life imprisonment or death. Furthermore, anyone who rapes a female minor or two or more persons who commit rape and violate the same victim must be severely punished. Anyone who unofficially detains, beats or humiliates another person must be severely punished. A state functionary who extorts a confession by torture resulting in a disability or false charges against others or abuses his power and uses it for private gain and postal workers who privately open mail to steal money must be severely punished in accordance with the relevant provisions of the criminal law.

In meting out penalties, the use of severe punishment is necessary in waging a struggle against serious cases. Only in this way can we realistically protect the people, attack the enemy, punish crimes, develop the situation of stability and unity and safeguard the smooth progress of the four modernizations.

#### REUTER REPORTS 'MAJOR' DENG XIAOPING SPEECH

WA171239 London REUTER in English 1201 GMT 17 Jan 80 WA

[By Ian MacKenzie]

[Text] Beijing, Jan 17, REUTER--Senior Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping has made a major speech projecting the tasks for China in the 1980's, but also including some reassessment of the Cultural Revolution, Western diplomatic sources said today. The sources said the speech yesterday to senior officials in the Great Hall of the People included references to the country's modernization program and also touched on the situation in South Asia after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

It was not clear how far Mr Deng had gone in his reassessment of the 10 turbulent years of the Cultural Revolution and its aftermath from 1966. His speech followed an article in the latest issue of the Communist Party theoretical journal RED FLAG, which referred in the most positive terms yet to "Comrade Liu Shaoqi," China's late head of state who was the most prominent victim of the Cultural Revolution. Liu, reviled by the young Red Guards of the Revolution, was purged in 1966 and later died. His full rehabilitation is expected in the next few months, probably in the form of a memorial service.

Some sources suggested Mr Deng's speech could mark the start of preparations for the 12th Communist Party Congress, which is likely to be held in the later half of this year. The 11th party congress was held in August 1977, setting China along its new road of modernization and reconstruction after the political and economic chaos of the preceding 10 years ago. The chairman of China's parliament Ye Jianying, said in his National Day speech last September that a formal summing up of the 30 years since the founding of the People's Republic in 1949 should be made.

An assessment of the Cultural Revolution was especially important, he said; and the whole process would be carried out at a meeting convened for the purpose "at an appropriate time." There has been no indication that the appropriate time has yet arrived. Diplomatic sources said any formal summing up of recent Chinese history would have to include the role played by the late Communist Party leader Mao Zedong. The country's present leaders have in fact taken some steps along this path, emphasizing the collective contribution made to China's progress in preference to spotlighting one individual. Articles carried in the Chinese press on the 100th anniversary of Stalin's birth, for example, said the late Soviet leader had been 70 per cent correct and 30 per cent wrong. He was a great man but he had made mistakes. This appears to have been an accurate view of China's present attitude towards Mao himself.

#### Opposes Further Liberalization

OW181251 Hong Kong AFP in English 1242 GMT 18 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, Jan. 18 (AFP)--Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping has firmly opposed further liberalisation in China and reaffirmed the authority of the Communist Party to achieve the economic development of the country, it was learned here today. Mr. Deng also made another attack on Soviet "expansionist" policy and hegemonism in Afghanistan in an unpublished speech to 10,000 party managers and the Beijing City administration at a working conference in the palace of the people on Wednesday.

Speaking about China in the 1980's Mr. Deng attacked criticism last year of the government. He said there was some confusion on the subject and criticized writers for opposing the regime. Mr. Deng also came out against "daring" foreign films being shown in China, reports said. Chinese sources here considered Mr. Deng's speech as another turn of the screw after the autumn repression of the Beijing spring. This year will not see a repeat of the confrontations, Mr. Deng was believed to have said. He spent part of his speech outlining the party's policy towards the cadres, and called for their cooperation in China's modernization.

The speech was also thought to have included an evaluation of the Cultural Revolution in which Mr. Deng reportedly mentioned former Chinese President Liu Shaoqi, disgraced in 1969. Mr. Deng's remarks coincided with an increasing number of references in the press to Mao Zedong's rival as "comrade". Mr. Liu is expected to be formally and posthumously rehabilitated at the planned conference on the revolution announced last autumn but so far without a date, or at the 12th Communist Party conference scheduled for spring, 1981. Mr. Deng's Wednesday speech recalled an attack on the political confrontation made to another cadres' meeting last March, when measures against the Beijing spring democracy movement were announced, observers said. The speech was not published later.

#### BRIEFS

BOOK ON ECONOMICS--Beijing, 14 Jan--The book, "Study of China's Socialist Economic Problems", by noted economist Xue Muqiao has been published by the People's Publishing House and will be distributed by the Beijing XINHUA Book Store in late January. It discusses the socialist system of ownership, the system of "to each according to his work," the modification of the wage system, merchandise and currency, the role of the law of value and the policy on prices, the planned management of the national economy, the modification of the economic management system, China's modernization methods, class struggle and the contradictions within the ranks of the people. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0120 GMT 14 Jan 80 OW]



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WAN LI, OTHERS ATTEND ANHUI PLA SOLIDARITY RALLY

OW192101 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Jan 80 OW

[Excerpts] The Anhui Provincial People's Government, the provincial military district and the Hefei Municipal Revolutionary Committee jointly held a grand rally at the Jianghuai Theatre on the afternoon of 18 January to support the army and give preferential treatment to the families of army men and martyrs and to support the government and cherish the people. More than 1,000 cadres, mass representatives and PLA commanders and fighters attended the rally, at which a warm atmosphere of army-civilian unity prevailed.

In attendance were Wan Li, Zhang Jingfu, Li Shinong, Wang Guangyu, Yang Weiping, Su Yu [5685 5038], Liu Lianmin, Cheng Guanghua, Hu Kaiming, Huang Yan, Ma Changyan, Yin Yiquan, Zhang Zuoyin, (Hou Yong), Meng Jiaqin, Meng Fulin, Wei Jinchang, Wu Yanqiu, Sun Youqiao and Zhao Minxue, responsible comrades of the Anhui Provincial CCP committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government and provincial CPPCC committee; Yu Guangmao, Liu Yaorong, (Dong Yuxiang), (Chen Yetang), (Xiong Yukun), (Dong Zhanjiang), (Li Shuhe), (Yin Gong), (Li Bingcheng), (Fu Xi) and (Zhang Tie), responsible comrades of the provincial military district, the PLA Artillery Technical School and the PLA Electronic Engineering Institute; and Zheng Rui, (Gui Armin), (Du Fengben), (Wang Huadong), (Zhao Ping), (Hui Ruifeng), (Li Huanchang), (Lin Huachun) and (Wang Kelian), responsible comrades of the Hefei municipal party and revolutionary committees and the Hefei Garrison District. Also present were responsible comrades of the provincial higher people's court as well as representatives of workers', peasants', youths' and women's organizations at the provincial level.

Zheng Rui, secretary of the Hefei municipal party committee presided over the rally. In his speech, Comrade Zhang Jingfu, second secretary of the provincial party committee and governor of Anhui Province, said: [begin recording] Comrades: The first spring festival of the 1980's will soon arrive. The Anhui provincial and Hefei municipal people's governments, the provincial military district and the PLA units stationed in Hefei are jointly holding this rally now to support the army and give preferential treatment to the families of army men and martyrs and to support the government and cherish the people. It is being held with a view to carrying out more extensive activities in order to further restore and carry forward the fine tradition of the people supporting the army and the army cherishing the people, to strengthen the unity between the army and the people and between the army and the government and to mobilize the army men and people throughout the province to work with one heart and one mind for the four modernizations.

We should now extensively conduct ideological education among the party members, cadres and masses in supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the families of army men and martyrs so that they will fully understand the great significance of further strengthening the unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people in strengthening national defense, opposing aggression, surmounting difficulties and smoothly bringing about the four modernizations. Local governments at various levels should correctly handle the relations between the army and the government and between the army and the people and properly solve problems left over from the "three supports and two militias." It is necessary to encourage people to take the overall situation into consideration, to be strict with themselves and lenient with others, to respect and show concern for the PLA and to unite as one and look forward. Conscientious efforts should be made to give special care to disabled army men and to the families of army men and martyrs and arrange jobs for demobilized and retired army men. Let us rally closely around the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng, march forward hand in hand, fight shoulder to shoulder and work hard to achieve and defend the great cause of the four socialist modernizations! [applause; end recording]



In his speech at the rally, Comrade Liu Yaozong, political commissar of the provincial military district, said: [Begin recording] We should extensively educate our PLA units in our army's objective and in its fine tradition of cherishing the people. We should thoroughly eliminate the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four, who undermined the unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people. We should conscientiously respect and obey the unified leadership of local party committees and exemplarily implement the policies, laws, decrees and regulations of the party and the government. We should strictly observe "the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention" and modestly learn from the local cadres and masses in order to derive political nourishment from the masses.

We must heighten our vigilance, strengthen our preparations against war and do a good job in military and political training. We must promote the revolutionary goals and the modernization of our PLA units. We must vigorously support and defend local construction for socialist modernization and help local communes, production brigades and factories develop their production in order to strengthen the collective economy. Following the example set by Comrade Lei Feng, we should vigorously do good things for the masses. We should carry out militia work well and mobilize and organize militiamen to play a leading and exemplary role in construction for the four modernizations. We should actively assist and coordinate with local authorities in consolidating social order, maintaining public security, dealing blows at criminals who carry out sabotage activities and protecting the property of the state and the people and the people's lives. In accordance with the relevant regulations of the party Central Committee and the State Council, we should properly handle problems left over from the "three supports and two militaries." [end recording]

Following the speeches by Comrades Zhang Jingfu and Liu Yaozong, Chen Guanghua, vice governor of Anhui Province, and (Li Shuhe), director of the political department of the provincial military district, respectively, read aloud the pledge of the Anhui Provincial People's Government to support the army and give preferential treatment to the families of armymen and martyrs and the pledge of the Anhui Provincial Military District to support the government and cherish the people.

#### FUJIAN'S VICE GOVERNOR WRITES ON ECONOMIC PROSPECTS FOR 1980'S

OW180228 Beijing in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 0900 GMT 17 Jan 80 OW

[Report on article by Bi Jichang, vice governor of Fujian Province: "Fujian Province's Economic Prospects for the 1980's"]

[Text] The article says: Our great motherland has entered the 1980's filled with hopes and confidence. Fujian Province is a part of the great motherland. With the advance of the motherland's socialist construction, Fujian has a very bright future. The recent decision of the central authorities allowing Fujian to implement special policies and flexible measures in external economic activities has greatly encouraged the masses of people in Fujian and Overseas Chinese and has given a powerful impetus to the rapid growth of Fujian's industrial and agricultural production. Fujian reaped a good grain harvest in 1979. Total industrial output value in 1979 increased by 10 percent over 1978. Considerable development was achieved in all fields of work. In the field of external economic activities, many Overseas Chinese and foreign businesses have negotiated with Fujian Province in the past year, and a number of contracts and agreements have been concluded. Looking into the 1980's, Fujian has very broad prospects for economic construction.

Fujian has abundant natural resources. With mountains behind and the sea in front, it has a long and staggered coastline with many fine harbors. There is a vast sea area that can be developed into fishing grounds. There are several million mu of shoals and tideland that can be reclaimed for farms or used for the cultivation of aquatic products. There are several million mu of slopeland and grassland that can be built into cattle and sheep farms. On the mountains, there are several hundred million cubic meters of timber and bamboo. Underground there are more than 60 kinds of mineral deposits. Sub-tropical Fujian has a mild climate and plenty of rainfall. It produces various kinds of industrial crops and many fruits, providing abundant raw materials for developing the canning industry. The Tieguanyin tea of Anxi and Tahongpao tea of Wuyi Mountain are well known at home and abroad. Fujian also has abundant water resources. The state plans to build several large and medium-sized hydroelectric and thermal power stations in Fujian in the 1980's, so that the province's power industry will meet the needs of industrial development as a whole.

In the field of communications and transport, the emphasis is on renovating the Yingtian-Xiamen Railway and building the Anxi-(Hutou)-Quanzhou Railway, Mawei-Mingde Railway and Longyan-Guangzhou Railway. The Xiamen and Mawei harbors are under construction, and the plans include additional berths for ships of the 10,000-ton to 50,000-ton classes. This will greatly increase the province's transport capacities. In the areas of building materials and nonferrous metallurgical industries, Fujian will build large cement factories, (?tungsten) mines and tungsten products factories. In the area of light industries, Fujian will build a number of sugar mills with a daily output of 2,000 tons each, expand several modern canning factories and actively develop production of television sets and electronic (?watches).

The article says in conclusion: In the early 1980's, Fujian should give priority to readjusting the proportions of the national economy, change the economic structure, fully tapping the abundant natural resources in the province, make use of the province's favorable conditions and go all out to develop economic construction in all areas. It is anticipated that Fujian's economy will leap forward at an unprecedented speed in the 1980's.

#### JIANGSU MUNICIPALITIES SENTENCE COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

##### Suzhou Municipality

OW190617 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Jan 80 OW

[Excerpts] On 28 December last year the Suzhou Municipal Intermediate People's Court held a public trial to sentence counterrevolutionaries (Hua Linsen), (Zhou Jieqi) and (Zhao Baokang). (Hua Linsen) was sentenced to 18 years imprisonment and to loss of political rights for another 5 after serving the sentence; (Zhou Jieqi) was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment and loss of political rights for another 4 years; and (Zhao Baokang) was sentenced to 7 years imprisonment and loss of political rights for another 2 years.



Counterrevolutionary (Hua Linsen) actively followed Lin Biao and the gang of four in peddling their counterrevolutionary line during the Great Cultural Revolution. He (?headed a group of people) in instigating and organizing the scheme to usurp the power of the Suzhou Municipal CCP Committee and people's congress, tried by hook and by crook to stir factionalism and dissension, and encouraged large-scale violence in the municipality which caused serious loss of state property and lives. He [words indistinct] concocted a host of frameups and passed unjust and wrong verdicts to cruelly persecute large numbers of cadres and people. He played the leading role in instigating, organizing and manipulating the municipal militia command in an attempt to set up the counterrevolutionary "second armed forces," imposed a fascist dictatorship on the people, and gave quick promotions to cadres and party memberships in order to expand his factionalist setups and usurp the party power through his faction. At the height of the gang of four's influence, he worked hand in glove with their followers in Shanghai in carrying out their conspiratorial activities to usurp party and state power in a vain attempt to create chaos in Jiangsu and destroy the provincial CCP committee.

Counterrevolutionary (Zhou Jieqi) ganged up with (Hua Linsen) and others in stirring up factionalism and dissension and instigating violence in the initial years of the Great Cultural Revolution. As the chieftain of the "violence command," he also took part in fabricating frameups and passing unjust and wrong verdicts in order to persecute cadres and people. Throwing himself in with the gang of four after 1974, he falsely charged responsible persons of the provincial and municipal CCP committees and took a personal hand in organizing and instigating counterrevolutionary propaganda activities to usurp power. He instructed his followers to create trouble in Nanjing, attacked the provincial CCP committee and provincial Public Security Bureau, and incited and established links among all factionalist setups in Jiangsu in order to carry out counterrevolutionary conspiratorial activities to usurp power.

Counterrevolutionary (Zhao Baokang) ganged up with (Hua Linsen) and others in instigating the usurpation of state power during the Great Cultural Revolution. In the heyday of the gang of four, he gave advice to (Hua Linsen) of the gang of four; he advised him on how to coordinate with the gang of four to create chaos in Jiangsu and usurp power. He wrote sinister letters to the gang of four, slandering party and state leaders and responsible persons of the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee.

#### Nanjing Municipality

OW200558 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Jan 80 OW

[Excerpts] The Nanjing Municipality's Gulou District People's Court passed sentences on a number of counterrevolutionaries according to law on 29 December 1979. Counterrevolutionary (Zeng Pangyuan) closely followed the counterrevolutionary line peddled by Lin Biao and the gang of four during the Great Cultural Revolution, fanned up bourgeois factionalism, organized people to wage struggles by coercion or force and plotting and directed such struggles. After the smashing of the gang of four, he continued to launch frantic counterattacks, convene secret meetings, destroy evidence of his crimes and to form offensive and defensive alliances. (Zeng Pangyuan) was one of the principal criminals in undermining the provincial CCP committee and creating the chaotic situation in Jiangsu and the backbone factionalist element of the gang of four. On the basis of his crimes, (Zeng Pangyuan) was sentenced to 16 years imprisonment and deprived of political rights for 3 years.



Counterrevolutionary (Zhou Jilu) actively established ties with the followers of the gang of four during the period when the gang was plotting to usurp state and party leadership. He colluded with the gang of four in smearing the responsible comrades of the party Central Committee and the provincial CCP committee. By using threats or offering help in regard to seeking college admission or changing jobs, he seduced and raped 10 women. Some of the victims tried to commit suicide or suffered nervous breakdowns. This spread pernicious influences. On the basis of his crimes, (Zhou Jilu) was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment and deprived of political rights for 4 years.

During the Great Cultural Revolution, counterrevolutionary (Kang Daming) participated in various activities to persecute Comrade (Wu Tianshi), former director of the provincial education department, who died from the persecution. He vigorously slandered the leading comrades of the party Central Committee and the Jiangsu provincial and the Nanjing municipal CCP committees, colluded with other people to create incidents, prevent the provincial and municipal CCP committees from carrying out their routine work and developed various activities aimed at usurping state and party leadership. He was a backbone factionalist element of the gang of four. On the basis of his crimes, (Kang Daming) was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment and deprived of political rights for 5 years.

After the people's court passed the sentences according to law on these counterrevolutionaries who had committed all kinds of crimes and harmed the state and the nation, the broad masses of people unanimously applauded. They thought that the people's court's verdicts had safeguarded the serious nature of the socialist legal system and fully represented the people's wishes. They expressed their determination to firmly support the just sentences passed on this group of counterrevolutionaries by the judicial organ.

#### ZHEJIANG'S TIE YING WELCOMES OVERSEAS SCIENTISTS

OW192354 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 19 Jan 80 OW

[Text] On the evening of 18 January, the Zhejiang Provincial People's Government gave a banquet to warmly welcome overseas scientists, who attended a Guangzhou symposium on particle physics and gave their views. Prior to the banquet, the scientists were warmly received by Tie Ying, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee and chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress; Li Fengping, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and governor of the province; and Xue Ju, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee. They had a cordial conversation.

The banquet was held in a joyous atmosphere just like a family gathering. In his toast, first secretary Tie Ying of the provincial CCP committee said: We feel very glad to have this happy get-together with Overseas Chinese scientists near the West Lake in the first spring of the eighties. You have come a long way to Guangzhou to attend the symposium on particle physics and you have exchanged views and discussed theories with scholars at home. I am fully convinced that this symposium will play an important role in the development of particle physics. Professor (Cai Yongshun), a theoretical physicist, of Stanford University, and (Pan Guozhi), senior lecturer of the Physics Department of Singapore's Nanyang University, gave ebullient speeches at the banquet. They both expressed their wishes to make efforts to contribute to the development of sciences for the Chinese people and the four modernizations.

Present at the banquet were Liu Dan, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress; Liu Yifu, vice governor of the province; Wang Lifu, director of the provincial foreign affairs office; (Liu Taisheng), vice chairman of the provincial Scientific and Technical Commission; and professors (Yang Shilin), Zhu Fuxin) and (Li Wenzhu).

## GUANGDONG MARINE POLICEMEN REWARDED FOR ANTI-SMUGGLING WORK

HK200532 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 19 Jan 80 HK

[Text] The Shenzhen Municipal Revolutionary Committee held a rally on 18 January to reward the meritorious personnel of the No 7506 marine security vessel for arresting Hong Kong smugglers of illegal emigrants who were using a motorboat. The rally called on policemen and the public security, political and legal cadres to make still greater contributions to coastal defense and to the defense of the building of the four modernizations.

Hong Kong groups engaged in smuggling illegal emigrants from China have committed rabid crimes on the sea in recent years. On the evening of 7 November last year, the No 7506 marine security vessel of Shenzhen Municipality was carrying out a mission in Chinese waters in Dapeng Bay when it caught Hong Kong motorboat No 22888, which had frequently been used for criminal activities as smuggling illegal emigrants from China, and also captured three Hong Kong criminals, one of whom was called (Li Huimin). All illegal emigrants on the boat were also caught. In accordance with the PRC criminal law, (Li Huimin) and the two other criminals respectively received prison sentences of 10, 8 and 5 years.

With the approval of the Shenzhen Municipal Revolutionary Committee, (Fang Xunyang), captain of vessel No 7506 has been awarded a first class merit, (Li Guodong) a second-class merit, and (Dong Zhiqiang), (Ma Shaoping), and (Li Weizhong) third-class merits. These four are cadres and policemen. They were also given commendation certificates and material rewards. Wang Ning, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP committee and vice governor, and (Tao Qizhi), deputy secretary of Shenzhen Municipal CCP Committee and vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, attended the commendation rally and made speeches.

## FIFTH HUBEI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS ENDS 17 JAN

## Leaders Elected

HK190158 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Jan 80 HK

[Summary] The second session of the Fifth Hubei Provincial People's Congress held a full session on the morning of 17 January to elect the Standing Committee of the fifth provincial people's congress, the provincial governor and vice governors, and the presidents of the provincial and prefectural people's courts and procuratorates.

Chen Pixian was elected chairman of the Standing Committee of the fifth provincial people's congress, and Xia Shihou, Zhang Xuilong, Zhang Wangwu, Liu Jin, Tao Shuzeng, Han Dongshan, Lin Musen, Hu Jinkui, Rao Xingli, Wang Haishan, Lu Wenyuan [0712 2429 6678], Tang Zhe, Wu Xianwen [0124 3759 2429] and Jiang Zhonghua [3068 0112 5478], female, were elected vice chairmen. The following 42 members of the Standing Committee were elected, in order of the number of strokes in the surname: (Ma Da), (Ma Gongjing), (Ren Ziheng), (Liu Ying), (Liu Chenglong), (Qi Dinggen), (Tang Ruipu), (Chen Xi), (Chen Tuanying), (Chen Yuanlu), (Wu Yuding), (Wu Taoxiang), (Zhang Shuiquan), (Wang Jinqian), (Zhou Hongqi), (Li Jun), (Li Qianxi), (Li Jiemin), (Yu Guanbin), (Yang Guisheng), (Leng Yuguang), (Hong Ziyun), (Yu Wanbin), (Xiang Jiexuan), (Hu Baoling), (Zhao Moxuan), (Xu Chi), (Xu Dashan), (Kang Lanying), (Tao Hongxin), (Gui Xizhang), (Peng Kangsong), (Jiao Dexiu), (Jie Haoran), (Qiu Huazu), and (Qi Shaochuan).

Han Ningfu was elected governor of Hubei, and Huang Zhizhen, Li Fuquan, Liu Hegong [0491 0735 6342], Zhang Jinxian, Chen Ming [7115 2494], Shi Chaun [4258 1557], Tian Ying, Wang Hanzhang, Hua Yuqing, and Lin Shaonan were elected vice governors. Gu Wancai was elected president of the provincial higher people's court.



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PRC

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

### Closing Ceremony

HK190254 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Jan 80 HK

[Summary] The second session of the Fifth Hubei Provincial People's Congress concluded on the afternoon of 17 January. Han Ningfu presided at the closing ceremony in the Hongshan Hall, Wuchang.

Comrade Chen Pixian delivered the closing speech. He emphasized: "Practice has fully proven that the line of the 3d plenary session the 11th Central Committee and the principle of readjustment, restructuring, rectification and improvement are completely correct. The party committees and government at all levels and the masses are fully capable of overcoming all difficulties and vigorously advancing towards the target of the four modernizations." Comrade Chen Pixian said: "Hubei is located in the central plain. It is a strategic position. The people here have glorious revolutionary traditions. In the past the province was an old revolutionary base, which gained tremendous merits in revolutionary war. Now it is a key area in national construction. We have built up a certain foundation for economic construction in the past 30 years. We certainly have the conditions for making greater contributions to the four modernizations. In particular, we must strive to enter the ranks of the advanced during the 1980's, a decade which has great prospects."

The session adopted a resolution on the government work report delivered by Chen Pixian. It pointed out: This report has analyzed the current fine situation, summed up work of the past 2 years, affirmed the achievements, and put forward the problems which need further solutions. The tasks for developing the province's economy and other tasks for 1980 put forward in the report conform to objective conditions and are practicable. The session unanimously agrees with and approves this report, and calls on the whole province to work hard to fulfill the tasks it proposes and build China into a powerful modern socialist state.

The session also adopted resolutions on the report on the budget and on the work reports of the provincial higher people's court and people's procuratorate. The resolution on the budget report noted: "Beginning in 1980, the province, municipalities and counties will be instituting a new financial system which differentiates between revenue and expenditure, assigns different responsibilities to different levels, and makes no changes for 5 years. After this new system is put into effect, financial self-management rights will be expanded at all levels and responsibilities will become heavier. Hence, it is necessary to do work in a still sounder way to insure the needs of the development of all work in 1980."

### BRIEFS

GUANGXI TRADE UNION MEETING--An enlarged meeting of the second plenary session of the Fifth Committee of the Guangxi Regional Federation of Trade Unions was recently held in Nanning. During the meeting, regional CCP committee Secretary Zhao Maoxun delivered a speech, calling for deepening the movement to increase production and practice economy. Comrade Zhao Maoxun stressed: Trade unions must uphold the party leadership and party committees at all levels must energetically assist trade unions in carrying out their work. The meeting unanimously adopted a work report made by Cen Guorong, chairman of the regional federation of trade unions. [Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Dec 79 HK]



XIZANG CONFERENCE CALLS FOR VIGOROUS FARMING PREPARATIONS

OW171103 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Jan 80 OW

[Excerpts] On the evening of 15 January the Xizang Regional People's Government held a telephone conference calling on the people in farming areas to get immediately mobilized to make vigorous farming preparations centering around manure accumulation. This will lay a solid foundation for this year's bumper harvest.

Li Benshan, vice chairman of the regional people's government, made a speech at the conference. He said: Last year, Xizang registered a large-scale decrease in agricultural production due to various kinds of natural disasters. However, thanks to a series of countermeasures taken by party organizations and people's governments at all levels and joint efforts of the broad masses of cadres, losses were kept to a minimum. At present the situation in Xizang's countryside is fine. The guidelines laid down by the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee have struck deep roots among the people and the party's rural economic policies are being implemented step by step. The commune members and masses are leading a stable life, and their enthusiasm in production is higher than ever before. All these are favorable conditions for a bumper harvest this year. The various localities must take the best use of the situation, firmly implement the guidelines laid down by the fourth enlarged plenary session of the second regional CCP committee as well as the party's rural economic policies, and further whip up the enthusiasm of the commune members and masses in production.

Comrade Li Benshan continued: In making farming preparations, attention should be paid to the following: 1. At present the various localities must immediately mobilize the masses to develop mass discussions with either the communes or brigades as the basic units on how to win good harvests this year. 2. The various localities must continue to carry out activities to collect and make manure, and insure that the amount of manure for each mu of farmland this year will be substantially more than last year. 3. It is necessary to carry out our work well in protecting overwintering crops and to make preparations to fight the second battle for eliminating aphids and other pests. Since the beginning of winter, the region has made remarkable achievements in eliminating aphids. March will be a crucial month for combating aphids. The various localities must make early preparations to improve the work of forecasting and reporting on the spread of aphids. At the same time, early preparations should be made to carry out the work well in preventing the spread of other pests and plant diseases that greatly affect crops. 4. It is necessary to prepare seeds for spring sowing. The various localities must set up seed farms well. 5. It is necessary to carry out well the work of maintaining and assembling farm tools and machinery for spring sowing. Localities where farm tools and machinery are in short supply should be given more farm tools and machinery so as to insure timely spring sowing.

In conclusion Comrade Li Benshan said: In making farming preparations, the key lies in strengthening leadership. At present, party committees and people's governments at all levels should regard farming preparations centering around manure accumulation as a central task in agricultural production and must pay full attention to this task.

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
NORTH REGION

R 1

BEIJING HOLDS RALLY TO SENTENCE 15 CRIMINALS

OW181256 Beijing XINHUA in English 1238 GMT 18 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 18 (XINHUA)--A rally was organized by the Intermediate People's Court of Beijing today at which 17,000 people witnessed the pronouncement of the sentences passed earlier by the court on 15 defendants in four criminal cases.

These cases were tried and verdicts passed by the intermediate court in accordance with relevant provisions of the criminal code and the law of criminal procedure, which were adopted at the second session of the Fifth National People's Congress last year and became effective on January 1, this year.

Zheng Jianxin, convicted of murder, was sentenced to death and deprived of political rights for life. The sentence was confirmed by the Higher Court of Beijing and carried out after the pronouncement. On September 2, 1979, Zheng Jianxin killed his girlfriend by strangling her in a desolate place on the outskirts of the city because she had refused to continue to see him. He took her watch and then mutilated the body before burying it. His barbarous crime aroused public anger.

The 14 other convicted offenders involved in the three other cases had organized themselves into gangs, armed with knives or other weapons, to steal, rob and indecently assault women on buses and in the streets. Some of them resisted arrest by the police. One had even attacked and wounded a policeman with a kitchen knife. Another man attacked his victim with a dagger and wounded him after committing a robbery. The sentences passed on the 14 convicts ranged from death, suspended for two years, and life imprisonment to fixed-term imprisonment.

When interviewed by XINHUA, participants in the rally expressed unanimous support for the court sentences, describing them as "expressions of justice", showing the "mighty power of law to punish crime and protect the people". One said: "Law must be invoked to punish those who have seriously sabotaged the social order and endangered the security of the people's lives and property. The people demand that the judicial organs should not show mercy to them." He added: "Some of the culprits went so far as to attack the police and this shows their total disregard for the law. To uphold the law, they must be punished."

One of the 15 convicts showed repentance and therefore was given a lighter sentence by the intermediate court. He was Fu Yanzhong, leader of a robber's gang which, armed with weapons, committed 14 robberies in September and October last year. Fu Yanzhong took a direct part in 13 of these robberies. Aside from this, he had committed burglaries and harassed women. He would normally have been sentenced to life imprisonment. After he was detained for harassing a woman, however, he made a thorough confession of what he and his gang had done and informed to the police about the other members. Considering this fact, the court sentenced him to ten years in jail.

Addressing today's rally, Vice-Mayor of Beijing Liu Jianfu announced that crime in Beijing was now "largely under control," though it had shown some increase for a period subsequent to September of last year. "Order has improved on buses and in midnight snack canteens and recreational centres," he said. "Murderers, robbers, rapists, arsonists and other serious offenders against social order, especially leaders of criminal gangs and those who abet others to commit crimes, must be severely punished," he declared.



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He urged the people of Beijing to "actively join in the struggle against crime" and to give powerful support to the public security organs, the procuratorates and the courts.

HEBEI ARTICLE ON STRENGTHENING CADRE LEADERSHIP GROUPS

HK170904 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 7 Jan 80 HK

[Report on Station commentator's article: "Suit the New Situation and Strengthen the Building of Basic Level Rural Leadership Groups"]

[Text] The article said: Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, the changes in the work style of the provincial basic level rural cadres have been obvious, their policy and management standards have improved, their relationship with the masses has been closer and their confidence in better fulfilling their task has increased. These are very encouraging phenomena. On the other hand, we should also see that new questions are coming up in the construction of the rural cadre force since the shift in work focus which need to be seriously studied and solved. First of all, it is necessary to further correct the ideological and political line and to suit the shift of work focus in the aspects of ideology and work style. In the past, some cadres were deeply poisoned by the ultraleftist line and were accustomed to issuing blind commands and doing everything rigidly regardless of conditions. It has been difficult to turn them toward proceeding from reality and handling things according to natural and economic laws. They always say that old methods are impracticable, new methods are not clearly understood enough, indigenous policies cannot be put into practice and work can never be done. Thus, it is necessary to further criticize ultraleftism and its remnant poison in order to turn our ideas back from the old track; otherwise, we cannot speed up agricultural modernization.

Secondly, it is necessary to improve policy and management standards. Following the establishment of various production responsibility systems and the ceaseless improvement of the standard of scientific cultivation, the burden on the production team cadres has become heavier and the questions of improving policy and management standards have been put more urgently before every cadre. The past slipshod management method of just ringing the bell and counting the number of workers when it was time to go is obviously no longer suitable. In view of this situation, all places should seriously grasp the cultivation and training of basic level cadres, sum up and popularize the experiences of promoting the production responsibility system and strengthening labor management, organize cadres to study some modern science and technology and advanced management methods, and turn nonprofessionals into professionals as quickly as possible. We must also pay attention to promoting experts in farming to leadership groups and gradually change the structure of the cadre force so that it meets the demands of agricultural modernization.

To strengthen the construction of the basic level rural cadre force, it is also necessary to set up systems of examinations, rewards and punishments for cadres in order to make distinctions between merits and faults and between rewards and punishments. The main criterion for rewards and punishments should be whether there are increases in production and income, not on having a glib tongue and putting on a good show for the authorities. Regarding those production team cadres who earn fewer workpoints because of their work, we should give them subsidies in order to make their income equal to or slightly higher than the average income of equivalent labor forces in the same team, and guarantee that they suffer no economic losses. We should give appropriate care to cadres who have been basic level cadres for a long time, have made very notable contributions and who are old and have lost their working abilities. We should support the cadres to boldly work and permit mistakes and corrections. We must seriously deal with those who deliberately slander and strike basic level rural cadres. So long as we do this, the basic level rural cadre force will become better and better, and agricultural modernization will have an organizational guarantee.

## HEBEI COUNTY TAKES STEPS TO GUARANTEE LIVING STANDARDS

HK170840 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 13 Jan 80 HK

[Text] The Wanquan county CCP and revolutionary committees have seriously overcome the difficulties of households with low ration levels and made good arrangements for the livelihood of commune members. Wanquan County reaped a bumper agricultural harvest in 1979 and the living standards of commune members were gradually raised. However, due to the implementation of the principle "to each according to his work," the ration levels of some households with no or a small labor force was gradually lowered. To guarantee the basic living standards of all commune members, in light of the actual situation of this county, the county CCP and revolutionary committees have put forward the problem of seriously making good arrangements for the ration levels of households that are having difficulties.

It has been specifically provided that by giving preferential treatment through fixed quotas and subsidizing the households, the living standards of dependents of martyrs and PLA personnel and disabled and demobilized army men who are having difficulties should not be lower than those of commune member households. The ration levels of the dependents of personnel taking part in foreign aid [yuanwai] and of commune member households whose members were injured, killed or disabled in the performance of public duties should reach the ration levels of ordinary commune member households. Proper care should be taken of the dependents of staff, workers, teachers, doctors, army cadres and state cadres who are actively taking part in productive labor when their ration levels are low and they are having difficulties. Care should also be taken of children whose parents practice planned parenthood and are determined to have only one child all their lives. Workpoints should be given to these people. Preferential treatment should be given to those who have undergone sterilization operations and whose ration levels are low.

Because care has been taken for households having difficulties, the activism of commune members in production has been greatly mobilized. They have all declared: "We must go all-out, aim high and make more contributions in winning a bumper agricultural harvest in 1980."

## KONG FEI HEADS NEI MONGGOL COMFORT GROUP

SK180510 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Jan 80 SK

[Text] According to our source, the autonomous region recently organized a comfort group and subordinate teams for supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to dependents of army men during the spring festival period. The comfort group and its subteams, on behalf of the autonomous regional CCP committee, the regional people's government and the people of various nationalities throughout the region, will carry out large-scale, more solid activities supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to dependents of army men among commanders and fighters of PLA units stationed in our region.

Kong Fei was named head of the comfort group, and Yun Shiyong, Qi Junshan, Shi Guanghua, (Bai Junsheng), (Yang Yugeng), Chen Bingyu, Ba-tu-ba-gen, (He Yao), Hao Xiushan, Bu He, Zhu He and Zhao Jun were named deputy heads.

## CORRECTION TO LIN HUIJIA MEETING WITH WORKERS

The following is a correction to the item entitled "BEIJING RIBAO: Lin Huijia, Others Meet Model Workers," published in the 14 January People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT, R 1:

Only paragraph, antepenultimate line should read: ...Bai Jiefu and Du Yu, and Feng Seming, ...



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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
NORTHEAST REGION

S 1

WANG ENMAO ADDRESSES JILIN ARMY SUPPORT RALLY

SK200758 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Jan 80 SK

[Excerpts] Jilin Province, Changchun Municipality, the provincial military district and the PLA units stationed in Changchun held a ceremonious rally this afternoon on supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to families of armymen and on supporting the government and cherishing the people. More than 30,000 armymen and civilians gathered and pledged to make concerted efforts to contribute to the four modernizations.

Attending the rally were leading comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, the provincial CPPCC committee, the provincial military district and the PLA units stationed in Changchun, including Wang Enmao, Wang Daren, He Youfa, (Li Liping), Yu Lin, Yu Ke, Zhang Shiyang, Song Jiehan, (Zhang Gensheng), Zong Xiyun, Ma Lin, Song Renyuan, Yang Zhantao, (Xiao Chun), (Wang Guanchao), Wang Daheng, Zhang Kaijing, Cheng Shengsan, Cui Cai, Xiao Danfeng, Su Junlu, (Wang Naizheng), (Liu Fengming), (Peng Zhongtao), (Liu Zhao), (Meng Guichang), (Yan Guoguang) and (Wang Yizhi). Also attending were leading comrades of the Changchun municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, the municipal CPPCC committee and the Changchun Garrison District, including Ren Qingyuan, (Wang Jiping), Chen Zhong, (Wang Dajing), Li Beijuan, Zhai Xiangkun and (Chen Yuegong). The rally was presided over by Comrade Ren Qingyuan, secretary of the Changchun Municipal CCP Committee and chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee.

[Begin recording--unidentified speaker] The support-the-army and cherish-the-people rally sponsored by Jilin Province, Changchun Municipality, the provincial military district and the PLA units stationed in Changchun is now declared open. [applause] We would like to call upon Comrade Wang Enmao, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, to speak. [presumably Wang Enmao begins speaking] Comrades, at a time when people throughout the country are entering with great pride the 1980's a period of great achievement, Jilin Province, Changchun Municipality, the provincial military district and the PLA units stationed in Changchun hold a ceremonious rally here on supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to families of armymen and on supporting the government and cherishing the people. On behalf of the Jilin Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial revolutionary committee, I would like to extend warm regards and high respects to all comrades attending the rally, to all commanders and fighters of the PLA units stationed in our province, to all families of martyrs and servicemen, and to the great number of revolutionary disabled armymen, demobilized and retired armymen and armymen who have transferred to civilian work. [applause; voice fades--end recording]

Comrade Wang Enmao cited a host of facts in his speech to affirm the meritorious achievements scored by the Chinese People's Liberation Army in the revolutionary war years and in the period of socialist construction, and to stress the great significance of strengthening army-government unity and army-civilian unity on the new conditions. He said: [Begin recording] Generally speaking, our province has achieved good results in strengthening army-government unity and army-civilian unity. However, due to sabotage by Lin Biao and the gang of four, unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people were undermined. In order to further strengthen army-government and army-civilian unity, we should continue criticizing Lin Biao and the gang of four penetratingly for their crimes in sabotaging the unity between the army and the government and the army and the people. [end recording]

Comrade Wang Enmao pointed out: [Begin recording] Comrades, the new situation and new tasks call on us to further strengthen such unity.

This is an important guarantee for us to consolidate the political situation of stability and unity, to surmount all difficulties, to achieve the four modernizations, to strengthen national defense and war preparedness and to make contributions to opposing hegemonism and safeguarding world peace. [end recording]

Comrade Wang Enmao urged: [Begin recording] We should make great efforts to carry forward the glorious traditions of our party, government, army and people to support the army and give preferential treatment to families of armymen and to support the government and cherish the people, continue to criticize Lin Biao and the gang of four penetratingly for their crimes in [words indistinct] and sabotaging army-government unity and army-civilian unity, publicize deeply the [words indistinct] purpose, glorious history, immortal achievements and revolutionary traditions of the People's Army, publicize deeply the great significance of strengthening army-government and army-civilian unity in the new historical conditions. [Words indistinct] successfully carry out the work of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to families of armymen and enable the vast number of people and [words indistinct] to take the initiative in doing this work. Party and government organs at all levels and all enterprises and establishments should strengthen leadership and carry out this work in line with the requirements set forth by the central authorities and with their own specific conditions. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

In conclusion, Comrade Wang Enmao said: [Begin recording] Comrades, let all armymen and civilians throughout the province, in the new year, rally closely round the CCP Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng, carry on revolutionary traditions, strengthen army-government and army-civilian unity and strive toward the grand goal of the socialist four modernizations shoulder to shoulder with one heart and one mind. [applause]

[Voice of unidentified speaker] We would like to call upon Comrade (Liu Fengming), leader of the PLA Unit 81021, to speak on behalf of the provincial military district and the PLA units stationed in Changchun. [applause]

[Presumably (Liu Fengming)] At the beginning of the 1980's of the 20th century, a period of great achievement, Jilin Province, Changchun Municipality, the Jilin Provincial Military District and the PLA units stationed in Changchun hold a ceremonious support-the-army and cherish-the-people rally here in an effort to implement the guidelines of the circular issued by the central authorities. This is an unprecedentedly grand rally characterized by army-government and army-civilian unity; in the new historical period, a mobilization rally aiming at further eliminating the pernicious influence of the ultraleft line of Lin Biao and the gang of four and at carrying forward the glorious traditions of our party and army; and a rally for armymen and civilians to pledge unanimously to accelerate the four modernizations. On behalf of commanders and fighters of the Jilin Provincial Military District and the PLA units stationed in Changchun. I extend warm greetings to the rally. [voice fades--end recording]

(Sun Jianmin), vice chairman of the Changchun Municipal Revolutionary Committee, read out the support-the-army pledge of Changchun Municipality. (Yan Guoguang), political commissar of PLA Veterinary College, read out the cherish-the-people pledge on behalf of the provincial military district and the PLA units stationed in Changchun. The rally approved these two pledges amid warm applause. A color feature film "March Toward Central China" was shown after the rally.

#### CORRECTION TO HEILONGJIANG NAMING OF RESPONSIBLE PERSONS

The following is a correction to the item entitled "People's Congress Names Heilongjiang Responsible Persons," published in the 8 January People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT, S 1:

Paragraph two, penultimate line should read: ...Liu Qian, Liu Huxian, Wang Pinian, Wang Zhaozhi, Wu Cheng,...



## QINGHAI FIRST SECRETARY TAN QILONG TO TRANSFER FROM QINGHAI

OW202114 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Jan 80 OW

[Text] The Standing Committee of the Fifth Qinghai Provincial People's Congress held its third session from 15 to 19 January. Wu Shengrong, Ji Chunguang, Liu Chengyun, Liang Changhan, Xia-rong-ya-ru, Guan-Baojia, Cai Fenglan, Xie Gaofeng and Ma Wending, vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, attended.

Attending the session as observers were Zhang Guosheng, governor of Qinghai Province; Zhao Hailong, Song Lin, Xi-hou-ba, Zheng Xiaoxian and Ma Wanli, vice governors; and responsible comrades of the provincial CPPCC committee, the provincial higher people's court and the provincial people's procuratorate.

The session announced that after Chairman Tan Qilong of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress is transferred from Qinghai and before a new chairman is elected, Vice Chairman Ji Chunguang will preside over the work of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress.

Comrade Liang Buting, first secretary of the provincial party committee, addressed the session. Vice Chairman Ji Chunguang presided over the session and made a speech before its conclusion.

Vice Governor Zheng Xiaoxian briefed the session on the consolidation of social order in cities. It heard a briefing by Vice Governor Song Lin on fulfillment of the province's 1979 economic plan and on preliminary arrangements for the province's 1980 economic plan. It also heard a report by Vice Chairman Liang Changhan on the experiences gained by selected areas in directly cadres at the county level.

The session discussed and approved a proposal to rename the office for administration of Xining Municipality's suburban district to the people's government of the district. It approved the decision of the Standing Committee of the fifth provincial people's congress on the establishment of an election committee under the Standing Committee. It also approved appointments and removals.

During the discussion, those present held that it was very necessary for this session to include the question of consolidating public security in cities on its agenda and to discuss it. They held that Vice Governor Zheng Xiaoxian's report, which includes measures, reflects the actual conditions in our province's public security and practical work. Since our province began consolidating public security, healthy trends have been encouraged and unhealthy ones have been checked. As a result, public order has changed for the better.

Members of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress said: In consolidating public security, our province has done three things to the great satisfaction of the people:

1. A number of criminals have been arrested and dealt with according to the law. This has greatly deflated the arrogance of various criminals to the people's satisfaction.
2. The Xining Municipal People's Government has issued a public notice banning big-character posters on the main street. This has eliminated a factor for causing confusion on the street and the root cause of traffic jams at intersections, winning the masses' support.
3. Facing danger fearlessly, Comrade (Yin Bingyuan), deputy head of the police station on (Beida) Street, and other comrades resolutely fought criminals and quickly arrested them. Subsequently, their deeds, which received support from their leading organ, were publicized in newspapers and on the radio, thus promoting healthy trends.

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Members of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress said: Our province has made achievements in consolidating public security. However, these achievements are only a beginning. It is still imperative to take effective measures to consolidate public security to insure the stability of public order and order in production, education, scientific research and other work and in daily life for a long time to come, as well as to insure the smooth development of the four modernizations.

Members of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress also discussed the fulfillment of the province's 1979 economic plan and opinions on arrangements for the province's 1980 economic plan. They agreed to these opinions in principle, but called on the provincial people's government to make further revisions in the 1980 economic plan and to make concrete arrangements for its implementation.

They held that the direct election of cadres at the county level is an important task in strengthening the building of state power. It is a major event in the political life of the people throughout the country. By directly electing cadres at the county level, it will be possible to further arouse the socialist enthusiasm of the people of various nationalities, to develop the political situation of stability and unity, to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and to speed up our country's construction for socialist modernization. Our province must do a good job of directly electing cadres at the county level.

Members of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress unanimously held that with the convening of this session at the beginning of the new year--a year which we will be able to make great achievements, people who are working hard at their respective posts in high spirits and with one heart and one mind will certainly make greater achievements in speeding up the four modernizations in our province.

#### MA WENRUI LEADS SHAANXI COMFORT GROUP

HK200324 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Jan 80 HK

[Summary] The Shaanxi provincial comfort group for supporting the army has been set up and will be paying comfort visits to PLA units stationed throughout the province. "The group is headed by Comrade Ma Wenrui, and the deputy leaders are Yu Mingtao, Jiang Yi, Yan Kelun, Chen Yuanfang, Chang Lifu, Shi Yishi, Zhang Yichen, Sun Zuobin, Lin Yinru, Xiong Yingdong, He Chenghua, Bai Jinian, Song Youtian, Deng Guozhong, Liu Geng, Tan Weixi, Xiong Guangyan, and others. "The group has 10 subgroups.

#### BRIEFS

SHAANXI LIGHT INDUSTRY FORUM--The Shaanxi Provincial Revolutionary Committee held a forum of the No 2 light industry from 17 to 19 December in Xian. The participants in the forum decided to support the development of No 2 light industry from all aspects including loans, finance revenues and distribution increases. Yu Mingtao, secretary of the Shaanxi Provincial CCP Committee, gave an important speech at the forum. He Chenghua, Standing Committee member of the Shaanxi Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, also spoke at the forum. It was revealed at the forum that the province's No 2 light industry now has 1,549 enterprises, providing jobs for 120,000 people. There is very great potential for developing the No 2 Light Industry in Shaanxi. [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Dec 79 HK]



TA KUNG PAO COMMENTS ON HUANG HUA'S VISIT TO PAKISTAN

HK190518 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 19 Jan 80 p 2 HK

[Editorial: "Foreign Minister Huang Hua Visits Pakistan"]

[Excerpts] Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua arrived in Pakistan yesterday. According to foreign agency reports, his visit is obviously a result of the situation in Afghanistan.

Huang Hua's visit demonstrates the importance China attaches to the security of Pakistan and to Sino-Pakistani friendship. China and Pakistan have enjoyed friendly relations for many years and have supported each other in many major international events. Both countries are also neighbors of Afghanistan, which has been invaded and occupied by the Soviet Union. The Soviet occupation of Afghanistan creates a threat to both Pakistan and China. Huang Hua's trip to discuss the political and military situation in the southwest Asia region and security problems there precisely stems from the urgent needs of the tense situation in that region.

It is very clear that with the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, its two neighbors, Iran and Pakistan, are now threatened. Still greater changes will occur in the southwest Asia situation if the Soviet Union brazenly expands its military action.

Pakistan is a developing country which is currently engaged in expanding its economy. It faces many domestic difficulties. At present there are 500,000 Afghan refugees on the Pakistani border, exerting still greater pressure on the Pakistan's economy. The Kremlin has nakedly threatened to invade Pakistan at any time, on the grounds that it is sheltering anti-Kabul armed guerillas. In these circumstances, the international community certainly cannot ignore Pakistan's situation.

Pakistani President Ziaul Haq also profoundly understands the gravity of the situation, and has pointed out: The Soviet entry into Afghanistan has brought about a qualitative change in the southwest Asia situation, and Iran, Saudi Arabia, Oman, the United Arab Emirates and the other oil-producing countries in the entire Middle East and gulf region are all revealed to be under the threats of the new tsars. President Haq has stressed: "The back door must be barred;" only thus can there be talk of security for the Middle East oilfields, the gulf region, and the West's economic lifeline in the Indian Ocean--the oil shipping routes.

When U.S. Defense Secretary Brown visited China, hosts and guests talked at great length on the world situation, and in particular held detailed discussions on dealing with the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Both sides decided to strengthen contacts between their national defense organs, and also discussed the adoption of suitable steps in response.

Brown left China for Japan last week. At an interview in Tokyo, Brown said he profoundly believed that China would aid Pakistan. The United States would also provide aid for that country.

The visit ahead of schedule by Foreign Minister Huang Hua to Pakistan at a time when that country is facing the threat of a powerful enemy is for providing timely help. This is bound to play a major role in opposing hegemonist expansion in southwest Asia and upholding peace and security in this region.

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